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HORI RIDICULES WILLKIE'S TRIP TO CHUNGKING

Spokesman Predicts Increased Dissatisfaction in Chiang Kai-Shek Capital

PROPAGANDA MISSION

Has Not Been Given Authority To Make Any Commitments Binding Washington

President Roosevelt's special envoy Wendell Willkie who is now visiting Chungking will not be able to reap any satisfactory result from his mission in Chiang Kai-shek's capital, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, said in a statement issued Wednesday at his regular press conference with foreign correspondents.

Reviewing the American emissary's itinerary, the Spokesman stated that whatever the American envoy may say or do at Chungking, "what will remain in the tracks of his oratorical tour will be nothing but increased dissatisfaction and new disappointments and a large thick square envelope containing President Roosevelt's personal message," as was in the case of his recent visit to Turkey and the Soviet Union, where he was met only by cold indifference or by clamorous expressions of discontentment.

The text of Mr. Hori's statement follows:

"Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's special representative, after completing an unsuccessful visit in the Near East and in the Soviet Union, has finally arrived in Chungking.

Cool Treatment in Turkey

"In Turkey, not only did he fail to obtain an audience with the President but to his utter astonishment his earnest and impassioned preachings on the gospel of the Lease-Lend aid were received with the utmost coolness and indifference by the Turkish Government and people.

"In Moscow, he was again surprised and embarrassed when he was bombarded with the question of the second front more than fifty times in a single day by anxious and impatient Russians.

"With regard to the second front question, the standpoints of the British and Russians are fundamentally at variance. As stated by newspapers advocating the immediate establishment of the second front, Russia for more than a year has alone taken the full force of the German pressure and even her women and children have taken up arms to continue the defense of their country. To Russia the second front question is a matter of life and death.

"On the other hand, a vast army of several million fully trained soldiers, without shedding a drop of blood, are garrisoned in the British Isles in the name of defense of the United Kingdom. On top of this thousands of American soldiers in the British Isles, having nothing better to do, are killing time by flirting with women and meddling in purely British affairs, thus inviting the contempt of the British people. It is but natural that this picture of Britain should increase the dissatisfaction of the Russians.

"However, from the point of view of Britain the second front problem presents a totally different aspect. Britain's primary desire is to have Soviet Russia continue the resistance against Germany without the loss of her own soldiers. It was for this reason alone that she concluded the British-Soviet agreement and it was for this reason alone that Prime Minister Churchill flew to Moscow to encourage the Government and people of Russia to fight on. To a practical people like the British, the creation of a second front at the possible risk of another Dunkirk is inconceivable.

Eluding 'Second Front'

"Since the disastrous defeat at Dieppe where the British sacrificed more than 3,000 Canadian youths for the sake of 'precious experience' official quarters in London are eluding any discussion of the second front. To avoid this sore spot and to shift attention they are concentrating their propaganda on the successful arrival of a supposedly huge heavily guarded convoy at a Russian port and on the bombings of German centers by the British and American air forces.

"The American newspaper, the Washington Evening Star, comment-

(Continued on Page 2)

Life Back to Normal in Andaman —Native Inhabitants Cooperative

People Have Implicit Faith in Power of Imperial Forces—Food Plentiful, Tropical Diseases Rare—Elephants Transport Timber

By SACHIHIKO IMAI
Member of the Naval Press Corps

PORT BLAIR, September 30.—"What would we not do for the overthrow of Britain?" So declaring, the native inhabitants of Andaman, our foremost front in the Indian Ocean, have pledged whole-hearted allegiance to the Imperial Forces.

The present population of Andaman is 18,000, of whom about 7,000 are ex-prisoners who have been released by the Imperial Forces. Their long pent-up indignation with the British has now found egress. They harbor not the slightest hostility toward the Japanese Forces.

Peace and order in the island is, therefore, perfect.

Since Andaman fell to Japanese hands in March this year, the enemy has attempted repeated counter-attacks by aircraft and submarines, but has invariably been repulsed by crack units of the Imperial Navy. This has aroused unbounded trust on the part of the islanders in the Japanese fighters.

A powerful movement for the independence of India is being carried on under the leadership of an ex-surgeon captain, a Sikh, by the name of Dr. Wanshin. Already as many as 7,000 have rallied to the cause. They have made up a large raft. Asked what was the idea, they would boastfully reply: "We'll cross the ocean in this raft and extend real cooperation in the Indian Independence Movement." Our unit commander warned them, "Dangerous to cross the Indian ocean in such a raft," to which they retorted, "Don't worry. We have experience."

Normal Days Return

Life on the island is now entirely back to what it was before the war. In the many pastures buffaloes are seen walking leisurely. The islanders are drinking milk in place of water.

Tobacco is the only thing they lack. They get it by barter. One cigarette of the "Kinshi" brand is bartered for about half a pint of milk. One cigarette of the "Hikari" brand is worth an egg. For one package of the "Hikari" cigarettes, one may procure a chicken.

No measures had been taken against malaria, Dengue fever and tropical dysentery before the war started. Since March, however, the Sanitation Corps of the Imperial Navy have done all efforts in this connection. Jungles have been cleared to enable ventilation, while mosquito-breeding swamps have either been reclaimed or provided with drainages. As the result, the island today is a healthy spot where mosquito nets are hardly necessary even at night. Cases of these diseases are now rare. The inhabitants' gratitude to the Imperial Forces is profound.

Jhavers are Dwarfs

There were rumors that a man-hunting race, known as the Jhaver race, inhabits the island. Investigations have revealed, however, that the Jhavers are dwarfs standing scarcely four feet and that they have, in all probability, never gone in for man-hunting.

Recently a Jhaver woman with her two children in tow came to the hospital at Port Blair for treatment. They stayed there about a week, after which the children refused to go back to the mountain. The perplexed mother was able to satisfy her children when the Chief Navy Surgeon was kind enough to have a hut made in a corner of the town. They have been living there ever since. This reporter paid a visit to the hut in question and found the Jhavers. Their color is jet black, while their hair is fine and curled. They were almost naked. They have big round eyes, and are lovable when they smile.

There were about 80 elephants on the island before the war. They were used for timber transportation. Five days before the Imperial Forces carried out the landing operations, the British cut loose the chains and turned the animals loose. But even these elephants are entirely harmless to the Imperial Forces. About forty of them have since been captured and are being used for the original purpose, timber transportation.

Minister Lin Leaves Nanking by Plane On Way to Tokyo

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to Japan Times & Advertiser)

NANKING, September 30.—Lin Pai-sheng, Minister for Propaganda of the Nanking Government, took off from the local airfield at 8 a.m. today for Tokyo. The purpose of his visit will be to inspect the training of the Young Men's Associations and Boy Scouts of Japan in his concurrent capacity as Chief Secretary of the Committee for Accelerating the New Nation Movement. He will also attend the East Asia Rehabilitation Rally to be held in the middle of this month in Tokyo under the auspices of the East Asia Rehabilitation League.

BROTHER OF SUBHAS BOSE DEPRIVED OF BENGAL POST

Expulsion From Parliament Made Through Intervention Of Indian Government

Domei

LISBON, September 29.—Sarat Bose, brother of Subhas Chandra Bose, well-known Indian National Congress leader now in Europe, has been deprived of his membership in the Parliament of Bengal Province, a New Delhi dispatch revealed here today.

The expulsion of Sarat Bose from the Bengal Parliament is believed to have been made through the intervention of the Government-General of India. Sarat Bose is now in prison, after having been arrested by the British authorities.

Meanwhile, Fazul Haqu, Premier of Bengal, revealed that a total of 374 persons are under arrest in Bengal.

F.D.R. Asks for More

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 29.—President Roosevelt today asked Congress to approve a $2,862,000,000 supplementary appropriation for the construction of naval aircraft, according to Washington dispatches.

FARM BLOC SCORES ROOSEVELT'S STAND

President's Anti-Inflationary Measures Meet Strenuous Opposition

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

ZURICH, September 29.—In his message to the Congress on September 7 President Roosevelt asked the body to pass his anti-inflationary measures by October 1 whatever happened. Two facts emerge from the message.

1. There is a rapid increase in the price of goods which do not come under the price ceiling law. Farm products which are among this class of goods, are rising in price phenomenally. They have risen 85 per cent since 1939. In the same period wages and salaries have jumped by 78 per cent from $44,900,000,000 to $75,000,000,000. This increased total means that the purchasing power of the nation exceeds by $20,000,000,000 the total value of all existing goods. Such an increase in the price of goods and in purchasing power cannot but strike at the foundations of the existing price structure.

2. If the Congress does not adopt the President's proposals to extend the application of the price ceiling law to all goods, including farm products, and to peg wages by October 1, he will take whatever steps he considers fit to take in the circumstances.

For some time after Roosevelt's message, the sentiment of the American people toward his request to the Congress seemed favorable.

President Meets Opposition

Then a change took place in the attitude of the people. The farm bloc in the House of Representatives was the first to voice opposition to the President's proposals. It proposed a 12 per cent increase in the price of farm goods. This was an act which made the enactment of the President's proposals difficult of passage.

It is clear that if the prices of

(Continued on Page 2)

R[illegible]D NUMBER [illegible]EMY SHIPS [illegible]K BY NAZIS

D[illegible] of 146 Allied [illegible]en in September [illegible]ghest Mark

TO[illegible] SET AT 953,000

D[illegible] of 2nd Front [illegible]n and U.S. Now [illegible]d Impossible

[illegible] September 29.—The [illegible]as claimed a total of [illegible]erchantmen aggregat[illegible]ons since the advent [illegible] which represents the [illegible] since the start of [illegible]

[illegible] High Command has [illegible] as many as seven [illegible]niques this month to [illegible]brilliant achievements [illegible]naval force operating [illegible]y shipping. Major [illegible]se communiques include [illegible]owing:

[illegible] 17 vessels		108,000 tons
[illegible] 18	„	121,000 „
[illegible] 19	„	122,000 „
[illegible] 19	„	100,000 „
[illegible] 14	„	104,000 „

[illegible]ensus of opinion among [illegible]at the continued operations [illegible] Reich naval force [illegible]an and British shipping [illegible]with the destruction of [illegible]wer of the Red Army [illegible] front, has rendered [illegible]cized development of [illegible]ied second front in [illegible]ible, besides crippling [illegible]f war supplies to the [illegible]

[illegible]ns of the German sub[illegible] reliably understood, [illegible]en accompanied with [illegible]s owing to increased [illegible]g taken by the United [illegible]in in the organization [illegible] system. The difficul[illegible] particularly great in [illegible]inst the convoys of [illegible]ying American troops [illegible]

[illegible] Troops Drowned

[illegible]rations, it may be re[illegible]rman undersea craft [illegible]e transports, sending a [illegible]3,000 American troops [illegible] of the sea.

[illegible]ments of the German [illegible]erations concerned are [illegible]significant when due [illegible]s given to the fact [illegible]rican convoy, which [illegible]he convoys of freight [illegible]er known in the [illegible] escort, was composed [illegible] merchantmen of the [illegible] with a speed of from [illegible], compared with the [illegible] of 10 knots in the [illegible] transports. The ex[illegible]ted to the strong fight[illegible] superb skill of the [illegible]

([illegible]ed on Page 2)

GUNS, SUPPLIES SENT BY JAPAN TO CHINA ARMY

Nippon Carries Out Loan Agreement With Nanking Government

MILITARY POWER ENHANCED

Important Deliveries of Arms, Munitions, Equipment Sent To Wang's Forces

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

NANKING, September 28.—Promptly carrying out the ¥300,000,000 Loan Agreement concluded with the Nanking Government, the Japanese Government on September 10 delivered a large number of motor trucks to the Executive Yuan, thus contributing greatly toward enhancing the military strength of the National Government.

Close upon the heels of this first delivery, the Japanese Government today delivered rifles, telephones, mortars, heavy grenade-throwers, bayonets, light machine guns, heavy machine guns and accessories to the Nanking Government. The delivery took place at the Nanking Military Field Warehouse in the presence of Lieutenant-Colonel Okamoto, military adviser to the National Government, and Director Wu of the Military Affairs Department.

A further shipment of rifles, bayonets and light machine guns is due in Shanghai today. These arms will be supplied to the Chinese army units as and when necessary.

Those delivered today will be used by the units now engaged in the rural pacification operations.

Trench mortars and heavy grenade-throwers were designated as secret weapons before the outbreak of the China Affair. The delivery of such important arms to the National Government will considerably enhance its military strength, and the use of such arms by the Nanking Army in the subjugation of Communists will redouble the significance of the Loan Agreement.

TO JOIN LITERARY MEET

Manchoukuo Will Send 5 Representatives for November Talks

Domei

HSINKING, September 30.—The Manchoukuo Government will dispatch five representatives to participate in the Greater East Asia Literary Conference to be held in Tokyo from November 3, it was officially announced today.

The representatives include Seizaburo Yamada, chairman of the Literary Association; Ku Ting, Lecturer at the Kenkoku University; Chueh Tsing, member of the Literary Association; Liu Tien, a Mukden journalist; and Mr. Baikov of Harbin.

[illegible]y's Press Comments

Thursday, October 1, 1942

[illegible]m important editorials [illegible]earing this morning in [illegible]rnaculars are published [illegible]nslations of other edi[illegible] found daily in the [illegible]n of the Japan Times [illegible])

[illegible]tions for Protracted War

[illegible]MBUN—It is generally [illegible] the current war is [illegible] favor of the Axis [illegible] therefore the Allied [illegible]dually being dragged [illegible]t position. In parti[illegible] War of Greater East [illegible] out, the successive [illegible]es scored by the Im[illegible] have compelled the [illegible] British forces to re[illegible]from East Asia.

[illegible] Imperial Forces have [illegible] dealing a smashing [illegible]ilitary and economic [illegible]se two hostile coun[illegible] have definitely turn[illegible] the total war to the [illegible]the Axis forces. To[illegible] the enlivened activi[illegible]y, navy and air forces [illegible] Powers, the western [illegible]erica are confronted [illegible]nent danger of being [illegible] any moment by the [illegible]es, while the control [illegible] seas of the world is [illegible]ting from the hands [illegible] Britain to the hands [illegible]owers.

[illegible]rcumstances, it is not without reason to say that all attempts on the part of America and Britain to win the final victory over the Axis forces by bringing economic pressure to bear against the latter has ended in a fiasco, and that the Axis Powers, with their occupation of the vast natural resources of the former, have succeeded in stabilizing their wartime structure needed for a protracted war.

Regarding the hostile territories in East Asia which have been reduced and occupied by the Imperial Forces, it need not be mentioned that they also have been consolidated and peace and order are gradually being restored therein. In Europe, the Axis Powers have succeeded in occupying Ukraine and North Caucasus with the result that their food problems have been favorably solved. Not only this, but they have also succeeded in securing such essential materials as petroleum, coal, iron and so forth and have thus made a counter-attack by the enemy forces considerably difficult. All indications today are that the development of the war is in favor of the Axis forces.

Soviets Left in Lurch

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Recently the anti-Axis Powers have not been working hand in hand. Especially noteworthy is the fact that America and Britain are trying to back out of the Soviet Union's earnest en-

(Continued on Page 2)

NAZIS BLAST DEFENSES IN STALINGRAD SECTOR; HALT COUNTER-ATTACKS

Leaving Amid Cheers

The Japanese submarine which recently touched a German base and astounded the world with her long range of operations is shown above smoothly sallying forth to a certain area of activity, while her commander, officers and crew-members acknowledge the hearty send-off accorded by members of the German Navy and civilians. Domei radiophoto from Berlin.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Defenders Put Up Fierce Resistance in City's Defense

LUFTWAFFE IS ACTIVE

Mozdok Area Also Sees Bitter Fighting as Reich Panzers Roll Forward

Domei

BERLIN, September 29.—The German forces in Stalingrad today wedged themselves into the northern sector of the city after severe fighting, nullifying the Soviet counter-attacks repeatedly made there, the German High Command announced today.

On the Caucasus and to the south of the Terek, the German troops captured strongly fortified Soviet positions in the precipitous mountainous terrain, while the Luftwaffe bombed the harbor facilities of Tuapse, and damaged two medium size Soviet freighters, the announcement added.

On the Don front, the Hungarian troops made a successful local attack, it was revealed.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that the German air forces in concert with land troops destroyed numerous Soviet pill boxes in the northern sector of the eastern front, inflicting high casualties on the Soviet forces.

It was also revealed that German air force units last night bombed the town and harbor of Archangelsk, causing several extensive fires.

The German bombers attacked several important military installations at various places in south-eastern England yesterday, and seriously damaged an enemy freighter to the east of Great Yarmouth, the German High Command said.

Soviets Still Resisting

Domei

MOSCOW, September 30.—Soviet forces are still desperately resisting the furious onslaughts of the German forces, as bitter fighting continues unabated in the Stalingrad, Mozdok, and Siniavino areas, the Soviet Information Bureau announced in a brief communique last night.

In the Stalingrad districts, a large formation of German infantry troops and tanks protected by the air force, are successively attacking the north-western section of the Volga citadel, but the Soviet army is putting up a stiff battle, the communique said.

Meanwhile, the Soviet fleet in the Volga is actively engaged in helping the Soviet defenders in Stalingrad by shelling German forces, it was revealed.

Detailed Report Promised

Domei

BERLIN, September 29.—Although the definite date of the fall of Stalingrad cannot be set, a minute report describing the present circumstances of the siege will probably be issued tomorrow, it was announced by German military authorities at a press conference this evening.

Well informed circles here declared that the announcement indicates that the siege of the strategic Volga city has entered its last stage as continuously reinforced German troops are being thrown into the battered and torn city with redoubled ferocity.

Moreover, the fact that the main center of German, Soviet hostilities has moved to the Northern Caucasus region, as is evident in the announcements of the German High Command as well as vernacular reports, indicates that the Stalingrad campaign has reached its final stage.

Mozdok Fighting Severe

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

KUIBISHEV, September 29.—There is a gradual intensification of fighting in the Mozdok sector in the Caucasus area.

According to a dispatch from the front in the Red Star for September 29 the Germans in the above region are supported by a large number of tanks. In a part of this region about 90 German tanks moved forward at the same time, and in another about 130 were on the march.

These German tanks are under the protection of heavy artillery fire.

The Mozdok region, along with Stalingrad, seems to be the scene of the severest fighting on the entire eastern front.

BIG SEND-OFF GIVEN NIPPON SUBMARINE

Scene of Departure of Japanese Undersea Craft From Nazi Base Described

Domei

BERLIN, September 30.—The departure of the Japanese submarine from a certain German naval base, after astounding the world by arriving in a German port to exchange greetings, was vividly reported by a German news agency.

The parting of the heroes of Japan from the German naval base after such a splendid achievement was so impressive that none who witnessed the scene would ever forget the day. The conning tower of the submarine was a gay profusion of flowers and above the flowers the naval ensign was fluttering in the breeze.

It was a sight so impressive that onlookers were filled with a surge of emotions in realizing the splendid achievement of the Japanese submarine crew.

Admiral Karl Doenitz, Commander of the German submarine squadron, representing the German Navy, wished the Japanese heroes success.

As the Japanese submarine smoothly slipped away from the pier amid cries of Banzai from sailors on German submarines, the strains of the German national anthem stole softly across the sea.

All eyes were riveted on the departing friend and ally who was fast making for the horizon.

HITLER WILL BROADCAST

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 9.—On the occasion of the commencement of the Fourth Winter Relief Work, Chancellor Adolf Hitler will address the German nation at the Reichstag at 6 p.m. Wednesday (1 a.m. Thursday Japan Time) it has been officially announced. His address will be relayed through all the broadcasting stations in the country.

Chancellor Hitler's speech, his first utterance since the fresh developments on the Eastern front, is attracting keen interest.

BRITAIN IN DILEMMA OVER SECOND FRONT

Mounting Criticism of Churchill Government May Lead to Serious Crisis

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 29.—Indicative of rising political issues in British Government circles, an exceedingly tense atmosphere prevailed in the House of Commons today when members of the House and representatives of the Government exchanged views on the problem of the second front, it was revealed here by London dispatches.

According to London dispatches, Premier Winston Churchill, in answer to a question posed by a member of the House, declared that it would be disadvantageous to Britain to speculate on the place and time of the future Allied plan of offensive operations.

This statement by the Prime Minister, however, failed to satisfy the members of the House, one of them insisting that the formation of a second front is most urgently needed, quoting the remarks made by Wendell Willkie, special envoy of President Roosevelt, that the losses sustained by the Red Army since the outbreak of the Soviet-German war totaled 5,000,000 officers and men.

Speedy Action Demanded

Meanwhile, the cry for a speedy development of a second front is also gaining ground in British civilian circles. It is reported that British Government authorities have been flooded with letters severely criticizing the negative attitude of the Government toward this question. This popular sentiment among the British people is also reflected in the British press.

According to London dispatches, the Daily Worker today called Deputy Prime Minister Major Clement Atlee to task for his statement that it is foolish to demand the development of a second front under the existing circumstances.

Even the conservative journal, the Times, stressed that mere bombing attacks on the European continent will never lead to victory for the Allies. The Daily Express blamed

(Continued on Page 2)

ROOSEVELT AT LOSS LIFTING U.S. MORALE

President, Who Is Now Dictator, Floundering in Mire of War, Says Reporter

President Roosevelt, who has become a dictator in the true sense of the word, is floundering in the mire of the current War of Greater East Asia of his own making and is resorting to make-shift measures in his frantic effort to enliven the dwindling morale of the American nation in order to carry on the current war, according to Ichitaro Takata, former chief of the Nichi Nichi's New York office, in an article contributed to a recent issue of the Sunday Mainichi, which follows:

President Roosevelt, who is responsible for having dragged America into the vortex of the current War of Greater East Asia, today is not the President of America who upholds the principles of democracy and liberalism but a bona-fide dictator of the imperialistic America whose ambition is to reign supreme over the whole world under the combined imperialistic domination of America and Britain.

It is to be recalled that Charles A. Lindbergh who was one of the strongest oppnents of President Roosevelt's interventionist policies, is said to have disclosed the dictatorial intention of President Roosevelt and to have warned the entire nation of America of what the country is confronting today, about a year ago. Although he had accurately predicted what was coming, he eventually fell a victim to the President's dictatorial policy and was ousted from the American political circles entirely. Today he is working as an adviser in the heavy-bomber manufacturing factory owned by Henry Ford.

With the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia on December 8 last year, President Roosevelt actually became the dictator of America in the true sense of the term. The White House since has become the citadel of secret similar to the Kremlin of Moscow. Prior to the outbreak of the current war, the presidential flag used to be hoisted on the mast in front of the White House whenever the President was in and taken down when he was not in. However, since the outbreak of the war his whereabouts have been entirely kept secret, and so the people of America have not the slightest idea where the President is or what he is doing.

Besides, since the war broke out the number of statesmen whom he interviews has been limited to the extreme, and even during broad daylight the White House is placed under strict guard. All important conferences about administrative affairs are held at night, and the Cabinet members, leaders of the army and navy as well as newspaper reporters are said to have been found going to and coming out of the White House under cover of night so that the general public would not see them.

President Roosevelt's fireside chat on September 7 was for the purpose of asking the people of America to give their support to his message which he presented to Congress on the same day. Evidently in this message President Roosevelt sought dictatorial power for the disposal of economic affairs. The high-handed measure President Roosevelt resorted to, stating that if the dictatorial power would not be vested in his hands by October 1 he would take the necessary measures on the strength of the emergency power which is vested in him, only tend to show that he had exposed himself as a dictator. The mainstay of the Republican Party, Senator Robert Taft, is said to have declared on the occasion that such message presented to Congress by the President might be likened to a blackmail of Congress and that Congress itself is degrading to be a nuisance.

In connection with the President's congressional message, there arose a vigorous opposition against it from Congressional circles as well as from the various localities within the country. No doubt many ups and downs centering on the President's bill are expected before any decision will be reached on it. Having already dragged America into the current war, it seems likely that he would place under his command the absolute majority votes in Congress and would concentrate his effort on getting approval of his bill. And in case Congress would reject it, he would blame Congress for failure to cooperate and naturally would resort to the emergency power vested in him for tiding the country over the difficulty.

At the any rate, President Roosevelt's message and his fireside chat were but a tacit admission of the repeated reverses suffered by America since the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia and, at the same time, they were intended for enlivening and stirring up the nationals of America so that the country may be able to carry on the war. It is true that the American people did not have any idea of the current war being a decisive life-or-death war. It is this that President Roosevelt as well as the American Government authorities are seeking to impress on them.

It is to be noted that President Roosevelt is trying to deceive the nationals of America by using sugar-coated words in the hope of freeing himself from the condemnation that he is a dictator. That he is doing his utmost to get them to place full confidence in him may be ferreted out from his following remarks: "A certain number of the American people might be thinking that, if the situation is really grave as I have said, why should I not use the power now which is vested in me. What I can say with confirmation here is that I have studied this problem from every angle and that the very step I am taking at present is one which should be taken by the President of the United States under wartime conditions. Everything I am doing is in conformity with what is set forth in the Constitution. . . . In other words, everything I am doing at present is no doubt in strict accord with the principles of democracy which I invariably adhere to."

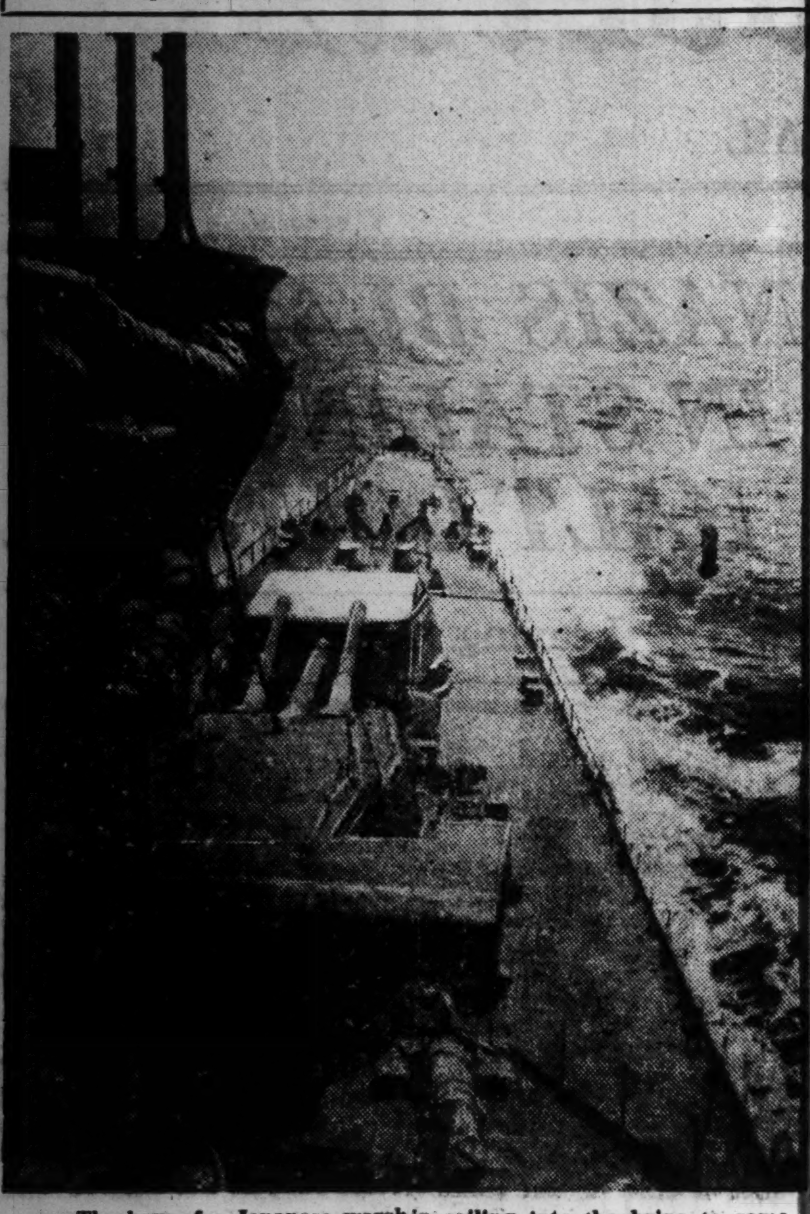
Well, if President Roosevelt is a constant advocate of the democratic principles, it is wondered why he led the whole world to be involved in the current war, or why he conspired with Britain in exploiting the resources of the world and leaving the peace-loving countries on the verge of starvation, in violation of the principles of democracy of which America is a staunch advocate.

America recently is said to be spending at least an average of $130,000,000 a day for war expenses. It is trying to fight out a long-drawn war by utilizing its vast resources and tremendous productive power in the mass production of planes, warships, tanks, shipping and arms. Director Nelson, of the Wartime Production Board, said that the war expenses America would have to spend by the end of this year would be raised to a average of $200,000,000 a day. President Roosevelt, in his fireside chat, said that the war expenditures for the fiscal year of 1943 will be $1,000,000,000,000 which will be an average of $280,000,000 a day. Such astronomical figure in war expenditures has no parallel in history.

President Roosevelt is seen dividing the current world war into the Soviet war front, the Pacific war front, the Mediterranean and Central Asia war front and the European war front. When the right time comes, he is said to have declared positively that America will assume an offensive war on all of these fronts. Illustrating statistically, President Roosevelt is boasting that since the start of the current War of Greater East Asia, during the last nine months, America has dispatched abroad three times as many troops of those sent to France during the last world war during the same period. Then he not only boasts of the superiority of American-made arms but also he is confident about the superiority of the American officers and men to those of Japan.

Thus America is still boasting of its strength, without giving any thought to the fact that it has been suffering successive setbacks at the hands of the Imperial Forces since the start of the current war, recklessly dreaming of being able to emerge victorious over Japan in the long run. Be that as it may, we should never make slight of their fighting spirit.

Headed for Action



The bow of a Japanese warship sailing into the brine to some unknown destination to uphold the might of the Imperial Navy.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

treaty to them to create a second front in the face of the crisis confronting Stalingrad. This betrays the real intentions of the American-British aid extended to the Soviet Union so far.

Diversion of the German might elsewhere and exhaustion of both Germany and the Soviet Union through their mutual combat—that is exactly what America and Britain want. Finding that the Soviet Union with its strength markedly on the wane due to her more than one year's struggle, is now of little use to themselves, America and Britain now have no scruples in showing their hand.

The New York Times in its recent editorial said: "The Soviet Union has been demanding the immediate formation of a second front. But we have not started the war to save the Soviets. Was not the Soviet Union before June, 1941, bent on obstructing the American-British prosecution of the war? When Germany threatened to invade the British mainland the Soviets did nothing. Even today she does not permit our use of the bases in Siberia. This, of course, is for her own defense: self-preservation is first and foremost in the mind of every nation. By the same token, we do not want to sacrifice our own preservation and the security of the American people for the Soviet Union. . . ."

This is not the opinion of a mere newspaper but must be the true confession of America and Britain. And this newspaper utterance was made public on the very day when Wendell Willkie delivered a speech advocating aid to the Soviet Union. It is nothing but a betrayal of American-British shamelessness and their policy of deception.

It must be remembered that America and Britain have already left France and smaller European countries in the lurch. Now they are going to sacrifice the Soviet Union for their own benefit. It is time that countries dancing to the American-British flute think twice.

National Savings

CHUGAI—In the first quarter of the current fiscal year the people effected savings to the amount of ¥6,571,000,000. This is more than one fourth the amount the people are called upon to save in the current fiscal year.

The people had by the end of last fiscal year saved ¥56,000,000,000 since the start of the China Affair. There is reason for believeing that at the end of the second quarter of the current fiscal year the total will be found to be in excess of ¥60,000,000,000.

This is a fact which is exceedingly heartening. It tells a tale of how Japan is advancing rapidly in economic strength and how the Japanese are filled with fighting spirit.

The Government has given recognition to persons who have been prominently identified with the campaign to increase the savings of the people, which passed the ¥50,000,000,000 mark last april. Increased savings in war time means a smaller danger of inflation. Certainly the services of persons who are working for increased national savings are comparable in their value to the state to the officers and men at the war front. The organizations and individuals thus honored so far number 1,802, including 1,482 officials

...IN IN DILEMMA ... SECOND FRONT

(...tinued from Page 1)

... States for the delay in ...pment of a second front, ...ut that for every Amer... ...pating the advance of Al... ...s on European continent ... fall, there were two who ... such an advance as im...

...ntic efforts of the British ...t to appease those who ...he development of a sec... ...are reflected in the latest ...f the British Broadcasting ...n.

...itish people in general, ...re likely to demand more ...mmitments from Govern... ...orities.

...ting on this situation in ...local observers, while ad... ...at it is unthinkable that ...t controversy among Brit... ... will lead to a political ...ared that further develop... ...the situation should be ...atched inasmuch as the ...on is persistent in its de... ... the immediate develop... ... second front.

...gking Voices Desire

...IOLM, September 29.— ...e visit of Wendell Willkie ...ge, Chungking authorities ...the desire to appeal to the ...tes and Britain for the ...of a second front in East ...rding to a London dis...

...e occupation of Burma ...erial Japanese Forces, the ...commodities to Chungking ... completely interrupted, ...dingly, as suggested by ...r Archibald Wavell, the ... authorities desire to re... ...a and reopen the Burma ...

..., in consideration of the ...mpossibility of retaking ...e Chungking authorities ...ting with the British Gov... ...oncerning the resumption ...an route connecting India ...wan Province. The Brit... ...mentary Mission en route ...king from India is now ... Lhasa in Tibet in order ... necessary investigations ...ence to resumption of the ...Szechwan caravan route.

...the event of the foregoing ...ute materializing, it will ... 60 days to transport com... ...om India to Szechwan on ... Accordingly, it is obvi... ...he Chungking authorities ...ect too great a result from ... route.

...Number ...Enemy Ships Sunk by Nazis

(...inued from Page 1)

...he German craft.

...t Convoy Attempt

... connection, German ... have expressed the ...t it was probably the first ... the United States orga... ...onvoy for shipping Amer... ...s to aid Britain. They ... that hitherto the United ... invariably adopted the ...shipping American troops ... by means of speedy mer... ...which, instead of forming ...lways operated seperately ... other in order to avoid ... Thus, German authorities ... the first attempt of this ... part of the United States ...completely frustrated.

...correspondent of the offi... ...an news agency D.N.B. ...ved that the Axis naval ... Japan, Germany and ... enjoy a highly important ... advantage over the ...al forces in that the ...e able to operate in close ...ith one another within ... fighting line, while the ...e to operate at points ... of miles away from one ... The correspondent added ... if the whole of the ...tes is a large munitions ...ere would still remain the ...on of how to ship the ... produced there to the ...lied countries.

...CHINESE CAPTURED

...River Region Campaign Results Given

...AO, September 30.—Dur... ...ng-up operations conduct... ...panese forces against Chi... ...munist units in the vicinity ... Yellow River from early ... to September 28, the ... captured 1,780 enemy ...ile the enemy left behind ...es on the battle fields, it ...d here.

...terials seized by Japanese ...ring the operations includ... ...es, 968 hand-grenades and ...s and ammunition.

... Promotion Bureau of the ...Ministry.

Men of Iron Keeping Lonely Vigil On Narukami Island in Aleutians

Icy Winds Have No Sting to Intrepid Japanese Soldiers Who Maintain Strict Watch Against Enemy in Desolate World of Snow

By TAKIO OIWA and HIDEO KATSUMATA
Members of the Navy Press Corps

NARUKAMI ISLAND—Despite icy winds and deep layers of snow, this Naval outpost in the Aleutians occupied by the Japanese Forces is garrisoned by men of courage who are constantly on the alert for signs of the enemy.

Following the brief summer in July and August, the frigid weather soon returned and winter has already been ushered in. The wind sometimes has of such velocity that it becomes strong enough to blow sentries off the decks of ships into the freezing water.

Day in and day out, only a desolate world of snow is the only scenery provided, while before long, the island will be visited by severely cold air currents and floating icebergs.

The island extends 25 miles in length and five in width, and has the shape of a goose with its wings spread out. The mountains are barren and steep. The entire island is covered with tundras and not a single tree is growing, while throughout the year, it is shrouded by fog which comes from the Bering Sea and the North Pacific. The sun is very seldom seen while to get even a glimpse of the stars or the moon is well-nigh impossible. It is said that the Japanese soldiers viewed the moon only three times since they landed on the island.

Summer comes late and leaves early. The warm season lasts only a month or so, starting sometime in July and lasting to the middle of August. The warmest season in the island is not any warmer than is the case of March or mid-November in Japan. Snow starts to melt sometime in June from the level land and as soon as it disappears, the plains become covered with green sprouts, later blossoming into all kinds of typical northern flowers such as black lilies, poppies, cockscombs, and Chinese bellflowers. Thus, for a short period the hills and plains covered with a beautiful carpet of flowers make up a dreamland.

The beautiful season, however, leaves the island very hurriedly, for with the visit of chilly winds, all the flowers wither in one night. With the coming of September, the days become very short, the sun setting by 5 p.m. Dawn breaks at 2 a.m. The soldiers, therefore, begin working at an hour when the people in Japan Proper are fast asleep. As they also have their breakfast very early four meals are required daily. About the time when the people in Japan Proper are having their breakfast, it will be about lunch-time in the island.

The soldiers who are posted on the island as guards unanimously say that they would like to have letters from home. Day after day they meet no one else but their comrades while the white plains stretching far and wide and angry waves are the only visible things. Completely undaunted, however, the soldiers, who are clad in heavy winter clothes, are bravely and gallantly performing their guard duty.

ADMINISTRATIVE STEPS TO BE MOOTED FURTHER

Simplification Measure and Establishment of Asia Ministry Postponed

The simplification of administration and the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs which were to have taken place today have been postponed to be effected sometime in the middle of this month by a decision of the Privy Council. All preparations for the two important undertakings have been completed, but due to the serious importance of these innovations the Privy Council, avoiding hastiness, is holding serious discussions, and the taking effect today of these two measures has become impossible.

The simplification of administration and the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs will not be handled separately, and the Government will put both measures into effect simultaneously as soon as the final deliberations are over.

The reduction in the budget for the fiscal year of 1942, to accompany the simplification of administration, has already been announced to be ¥514,000,000 and at the Cabinet meeting held on September 18, it was decided to allot ¥13,740,000 for the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

Farm Bloc Scores Roosevelt's Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

farm goods go higher, other prices are bound to go up. When things come to such a pass there will be no end of inflation.

It has become known that the farm bloc's plan has the support of many representatives in the House and the Senate. This discovery is a source of worry to the President. As far as the present is concerned, about half of the House of Representatives is in favor of the farm bloc's proposal to boost prices of farm products.

One is curious to know what President Roosevelt will do in order to put his proposals through. He has the right of vetoing whatever Congress does.

Information on hand indicates that a group of the opponents of the President's proposals is thinking of taking the matter to the Supreme Court if the Chief Executive should do anything in the face of the opposition of the House of Representatives. The Court might declare the President's proposals unconstitutional. But even then he could enforce them, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, on the grounds that the measures are essential to the defense of the nation.

INDIA CLUB WILL FETE GANDHI'S 74TH BIRTHDAY

Patriots in Japan to Hold Special Ceremony in Yokohama Friday

To celebrate the 74th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, living saint of India, and to pray for the success of the movement for Indian independence which he is leading, the India Club will hold on Friday a ceremony of celebration at its headquarters at 24 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. Indians throughout Japan will hoist the Rising Sun Banner and the Indian National Flag at their homes, and those in the Yokohama district will assemble at the club headquarters at 9:30 a.m. for a Flag Salutation Ceremony.

At 10:15 the Indian patriots will meet at the Indian Temple at 77 Yamashita-cho and offer prayers for the long life of the Mahatma and for Indian independence. Later, contributions will be made to various charitable organizations, while a tea-party will be held at the club at 4 p.m.

It is expected that Nikke Kimura, Yonejiro Noguchi, Mrs. Wadakura and other persons of note will attend. Representatives of the Tokyo Indian League including Mr. Rastrapal, Mr. Narain, Mr. Minglani, and Mr. Ramamurti will be present and will speak on various phases of the Mahatma's life of struggle for Indian independence.

Knox Arrives in Rio

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 29.—Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, this afternoon arrived at Rio de Janeiro by naval plane, according to Rio de Janeiro dispatches received here. Mr. Knox left Washington last week and inspected the Panama Canal Zone before visiting Rio de Janeiro.

Danube Question Settled

Domei

VIENNA, September 29.—The joint committee to discuss various problems relating to navigation on the Danube River, after finishing its fifth meeting here today, announced that a complete understanding has been reached on the Danube question among the participant nations which include Germany, Italy, Rumania, Croatia, Slovakia and Hungary.

Ladies' Lawn Tennis & Croquet Club

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

AUTUMN TOURNAMENTS—The following events will be held during October, November, December.

1—Ladies Championship Singles
2—Gentlemen Championship Singles
3—Mixed Doubles Handicap
4—Ladies Doubles Handicap
5—Mens Doubles Handicap
6—"Juniors" Competition

Entries close on Sunday afternoon October 4th as per list now posted on the Club Notice Board.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

HORI SEES FAILURE OF WILLKIE'S TRIP

(Continued From Page 1)

ing on the Russian situation, states that it was clear that the understanding of the second front issue did not imply unconditional commitment to open such a front this year under any circumstances. 'Certainly,' the paper declared, 'neither London nor Washington could afford to risk a second Dunkirk.' No statement regarding the Allied stand on the second front issue could be as lucid as this.

"Mr. Willkie whose mission is to stir up the morale of the Allied nations is not at liberty to express views as freely as the newspapers. The most he could say in response to the earnest Russian inquiry regarding the second front was as follows: 'I am now convinced that we can best help Russia by establishing a real second front in Europe with Great Britain at the earliest possible moment. Next summer might be too late.'

"Certainly, the fifty some odd Russian questioners did not go to Mr. Willkie to hear such a vague and wishful opinion. Their deep disappointment, therefore, is easily conceivable.

Mission of Propaganda

"Ostensibly, Mr. Willkie's principal mission is to visit the Government leaders of various allied and neutral Powers to propagandize American war production efficiency as well as American unity and determination to carry on the war to the end, and also the advantages of the aid given by America to the Allies, the whole purport being to give encouragement to the various countries to whatever extent it is possible with his noted eloquence alone.

"He has not been given authority to make any commitments whatsoever which would bind the American Government in the future. In the light of this fact it is not difficult to imagine the purpose of his mission to Chungking. After being welcomed in Chungking with the traditional Chinese formalities and ceremonies, Mr. Willkie will be closeted in a long and 'important' conversation with Chiang Kai-shek. Emerging from this 'important' interview, he will tell the Chinese press:

"'Friends, I salute you, the people of China, in the name of humanity, equality and fraternity. The American people admire the gallant resistance offered by the Government and people of China, for the world knows how well you have carried on the fight which is the fight of ali mankind. You, the people of China, and we, the people of the United States, and the United Nations will fight on to victory and to the establishment of peace, justice and freedom throughout the world.'

"He will certainly give assurances that China will occupy a leading position in the free and equal world that is to come after the return of peace. And, finally, after explaining how the American people are united in the prosecution of the war, how the American production of airplanes, ships and other war materials is making phenomenal increases day by day and how America is beginning to take the offensive in the Pacific and other fronts, he will declare:

"'We, in America, are determined to extend to China every material, moral and spiritual help in our power. Keep up your gallant fight for our common cause!'

Questions by Chungking

"But when Chungking leaders ask, after listening to his stirring oration with the customary Oriental patience and politeness: 'Honorable Mr. Willkie, we are profoundly grateful for your kind words of encouragement. Could you now tell us how and when your honorable country will deliver us such airplanes, tanks, guns and other weapons of war?' Mr. Willkie's reply will doubtless be:

"'Oh, that question will have to be referred to F.D.R. and his war experts. At any rate I am now convinced that we can best help China by sending necessary war materials as speedily as possible.'

"As clever Chungking leaders may well foresee, whatever President Roosevelt's special emissary may say or do at Chungking, what will remain in the tracks of his oratorical tour will be nothing but increased dissatisfaction and new disappointments and a large thick square envelope containing President Roosevelt's personal message."

Concordia Association 10th Anniversary Fete Slated in Hsinking

Ceremonies marking the 10th birthday of the Manchoukuo Concordia Association will be held at Concordia Hall in Hsinking today in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, the Asahi reports from Hsinking. At the start of the ceremonies, General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander of the Japanese Kwantung Army and concurrently Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo, will give an important address in which he will stress the increasingly important task of the Concordia Association in relation to the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia. The celebration ceremonies will be followed by a joint conference of the local Concordia Associations throughout Manchoukuo with the participation of 292 leading members, it is reported.

Yokohama Country & Athletic Club

Lawn Tennis

Through the Courtesy of the Committee of the L.L.T. & C.C. an Autumn Tournament has been arranged to be played on the Bluff Garden Courts, in which members of the Y.C. & A.C. who are not members of the L.L.T. & C.C. will be permitted to participate, on condition that such members pay a visitor's fee of Yen 5.00 per month until such time the competition is completed. Till the conclusion of the tournament Y.C. & A.C. players, who are non-members of the L.L.T. & C.C., will be accorded the same privileges as those enjoyed by members of the L.L.T. & C.C.

Entries for the above tournament will close on Sunday, October 4th, and play is scheduled to commence on Wed., 7th Oct. Entree fee is Yen 2.00 per player per event.

Members of the Y.C. & A.C. who have already signed the entry lists posted at the Club, and who are interested in participating in the tournament to be held at the L.L.T. & C.C., are urgently requested to confirm their entries by mail to the "Y.C. & A.C. Lawn Tennis Committee, c/o P.O. Box No. 109, Yokohama, not later than Oct. 2nd. If no confirmation is received by this date, the Committee will consider the member who signed the entry to be uninterested and will therefore cancel his entry automatically.

Lawn Tennis Committee.

Nippon Symphony Orchestra

Annual Autumn Grand Performance

Conductor: **Prof. JOSEPH ROSENSTOCK,**
Generalmusikdirektor

Soloist: **Miss MUTSUKO KURODA**

— 19 O'CLOCK —

Fri. Oct. 2, Sat. Oct. 3, Sun. Oct. 4 & Mon. Oct. 5

Under the Joint Auspices of
The Asahi Shimbun Osaka Kosei Jigyodan & The Nippon Symphony Orchestra

At Asahi Kaikan

Nakanoshima, Kitaku, Osaka

1st & 2nd Days (Oct. 2 & 3)

Bach: . . . . Two Chorals
Liszt: . . . . Piano Concerto in E Major
Beethoven: . . Symphony No. 7 in E Major

3rd & 4th Days (Oct. 4 & 5)

Weber: . . . . . Overture to Opera "Oberon"
Brahms: . . . . . Variation to a Theme by Haydn
Schubert: . . . . Symphony No. 7 in C Major

ADMISSION:

A seats for two concerts, ¥13.80, A seats ¥7.90, B seats ¥4.10, C seats ¥2.80—all reserved seats and tax included

FORTITUDE MARKS 'MOTHER OF JAPAN'

Masae Takahashi, Widowed, Reared Son to Be Flier Who Died in Pearl Harbor Attack

Widowed even before her first child was born, and bringing up this only son through tremendous hardships to enable him to become a navy flier who fell heroically in the raid upon Pearl Harbor, the life of this Nippon no Haha, "Mother of Nippon," Masae Takahashi has been one of great courage and supreme self-sacrifice, according to Tomiko Nozawa, noted 22-year-old writer, whose report on her interview with this example of Japanese motherhood, follows as it appeared in the Yomiuri-Hochi:

"I transferred from the Tokaido Line at Maibara to the Hokuriku Line and after riding for some time finally reached Torahime. From Torahime I rode in a taxi for about 3 kilometers and arrived at Asaimura in Shiga Prefecture. There in the midst of rice fields covering the whole of the area is the home of Masae Takahashi, widow, whose only son died in action in the raid upon Pearl Harbor.

"I entered the thatched house at the entrance of which was put up the names of Ryokichi Takahashi, Masae's deceased husband, and Ryoichi Takahashi the widow's only son.

"A tall woman clad in a black kimono came out and bowed and welcomed me and those who had accompanied me. This was Masae Takahashi. She placed her large hands together before her and bowed low to each of us. She was built solidly, her hair was done simply, her eyes were round and her cheeks were red.

Offers Prayers

"I entered the house and first offered a prayer at the family altar where a photograph of a youth still in his teens smiled down upon me. When he hurtled himself against the enemy he was twenty and that photograph must have been taken just before he left for the war. His cheeks are round and he looks like a child.

"When I attempted to question her about her life, Masae Takahashi suddenly became excessively taciturn and it was only through the principal of the national school there and the soncho, village head, that I was able to learn of the events of her life of sacrifice.

"Masae was born in the village across the river of Anegawa, in Kunitomo mura. She was the eldest of two daughters and a son. The married Ryokichi when she was 20. At that time Ryokichi owned 7 tan of rice land and, producing 40 bales of rice a year, everything went well. They did not have a horse or an ox so the young couple worked in the fields from morning till night. They raised silk worms three times a year. And after a half a year the happy husband learned that his young wife was with child.

"Ryokichi's mother, Masae's mother-in-law, was very pleased and Ryokichi was over-joyed and looked after his wife in a gentle and tender way. This was the happiest period in Masae's life. But the gods are sometimes cruel to mankind. In the winter of that year, Ryokichi, the sole support of the family suddenly passed away leaving his mother and wife who was with child. The mother and the wife greeted the new year in deep sorrow. In the midst of this great sorrow was born Ryoichi.

"Like his father Ryoichi was a sturdy baby. The grandmother and mother worked hard to made ends meet. When he was old enough to go to school Ryoichi was such a bright student that he served as class-leader throughout his years at school. When he entered middle school he never fell below fifth in class ranking. To send her son to school the mother wore herself thin raising silk worms and wielding a hoe in the fields from dawn to sunset. Still this was not enough and she was forced to sell some of the land left to her by her husband. Ryoichi understood his mother's sacrifices and vowed before his father's altar that he would become a great man. He always used to say, When I grow up I will buy back all the land.

Grandmother Dies

"Time passed and the grandmother died. The lonely household became lonelier still. The young son looked upon his mother who was alone and who was fighting a desperate and lonely struggle to bring him up and was determined to make good. There were many times when he stayed up late studying and had to be put in bed by his silent mother. He was in the fourth year of middle school when he asked his mother for permission to take the examinations for Shonen Kokuhei, young soldiers of the air. To the mother the son was all she had in the world, but she knew his heart best of all. At last she gave permission.

"Ryoichi passed the tests and entered the air school. As if he had been born to be a flier Ryoichi advanced rapidly and in his letters home would tell his mother how well he was enjoying learning to fly. On his visits home he used to repeat that 'airplanes are good.' The mother was supremely happy because her son was happy.

"One day last year he came home wearing the uniform of a third class air warrant officer and the happiest mother in Japan was Masae Takahashi. Little did mother and son think that this would be their last meeting on earth. The son was happy to see that his mother was well and happy. For the first time in many months, and, though they did not know it, the last time on earth, mother and son talked of the son's father whom he had never seen, and of the hardships in the days past, and of grandmother who was so good to them. In the morning the son went back to his unit happy and cheerful. Then the War of Greater East Asia broke out with the historic raid on Pearl Harbor.

"Masae Takahashi showed me some of the compositions and drawings her son had done at school. She had saved everything he had ever made. She looked up at the photographs of Ryoichi as a youngster and Ryoichi as a Navy flier. His clothes, his broken geta, the dents on the pillar, the broken branch of the chestnut tree, each little thing brought back the memory of her son, her only son, her only child.

"'Where do you raise silk worms?' I asked.

"'In this room,' she answered, 'But not this year. Because many people come to visit me, and besides, I have heart disease.'

"I bade good bye to this courageous widow with heart disease who had given her only child to the nation's cause and walked along the paddy fields listening to the noisy song of the cicadas and watching dragon flies dive and turn and glide through the air."

PERRY'S TRUE M[...]TIVE

Historians Prove Sinister Designs Prompted America To Dispatch Commodore's Mission to Japan on Warships in 1853

By NIJU SHIBUYA

(Continued From Yesterday)

The following day, the same gentleman, finding the people neither unfriendly nor indisposed to received him, and having obtained leave to go on shore, determined to visit two large cities some miles off, called Kanagawa and Kasacca, and with that view crossed an arm of the bay, which shortened the distance by several miles. He then proceeded through Kanagawa, supposed to contain from one two hundred thousand inhabitants; and from the immense crowds that poured out everywhere to see the stranger, there can be no doubt of the population being very great. The crowds however, caused no inconvenience or impediment, for on a wave of the hand from the Japanese officials who accompanied Mr. Bittinger, the people cleared a passage and afterwards, a messenger having been sent forward for the purpose, the people packed themselves at the sides of the houses, and left the center of the streets clear for the stranger. He entered some of the houses, which he found primitive in their furniture and arrangements; but, compared with other Oriental dwellings of the same class, neat, clean and comfortable. In some of them he observed clocks of Japanese manufacture.

He also visited several temples, which though smaller than in China, have more gilding on their walls, and ornaments on their idols, and generally are in better order. The priests as well as the people were distinguishd for their courtesy. The cities thus visited were not only very extensive, (estimated to be six miles long), but with wide, well-formed streets. Kasacca is from fifteen to twenty miles distant, by land, from the ships; and Mr. Bittinger being thus necessarily long absent, some anxiety was felt about him.

As he was returning, a Japanese officer put into his hands an order from the Commodore for all officers to return on board, and shortly afterwards, a courier mounted a splendid black horse, delivered a similar dispatch, and finding it was understood and acted on, turned round, and galloped back again to report the approach of the American officer who concluded his journey by torch-light, and found on his arrival that everything that had occurred had been noted, even the number of buttons on his coat being recorded.

Four days after the interview, the presents were interchanged, time having been required to erect places for their reception. Those for the Emperor consisted of, among other things—a Railway with Steam Engine, an Electric Telegraph, a Surf Boat, a Life Boat, a Printing Press, a fine Lorgnette, a set of Audubon's American Orni, map of different States of America, agricultural implements, with all the modern improvements, a piece of cloth, a bale of cotton, a stove, rifles, pistols, swords, champagne, cordials and American whisky.

And for the Empress, (presuming there is one) a Telescope, a Lorgnette in a gilded case, a lady's toilet-box, gilded, a splendid Robe, Audubon's illustrated works, a handsome set of China, a Mantelpiece Clock, a Parlor Stove, a box of fine Wines, a box of perfumery, a box of fancy soaps.

Of the other presents, perhaps the one most valued was a copy of Webster's complete Dictionary to one of the Imperial interpreters. To the high officers were given books, rifles, pistols, swords, wines, cloths, maps, stoves, clocks, and cordials, the last of which they fully appreciated, and, as regards clocks, when it was proposed to bring an engineer from ship-board to set them a going, the Japanese said there was no occasion for that, for they had clock-makers in Yedo who understood them perfectly. They were curious to know however about Ericsson's caloric engine, of which they had heard, but from the Commodore at any rate, we suspect they would not receive a very favorable opinion of its practical utility.

Whatever may be thought of some of the other presents the Railway and Telegraph, at which the world at the time was disposed to laugh were happy hits. They Rail is only about three hundred yards in all, but being formed in a circle, the carriage can be driven at the rate of forty miles or more. Just at first the Japanese were chary of venturing into the car, but after a single trial there was much good humored competition for places. The Telegraph still more astonished them but they will speedily understand it, and may possibly by this time be laying down the wires for themselves.

Fisheries Said Important

Foremost among the resources of Japan are its fisheries. The sea and its products, we believe, contribute fully as much to the sustenance of the natives, as do the fruits of the earth rice, perhaps, excepted. One of their products has a value which is not confined to the spot, but extends to us—to our enterprise, and our trade,—we mean the whale, or, as they call it, kudsuri. There is nothing of which such extensive use is made by the Japanese, both for rich and poor. It is found all around Japan, but particularly in the sea Keumano, which washes the Southern coast of the island Niphon, the most important territory of the Empire; and it also prevails in the islands of Tsussima and Goto, and upon the coasts of Omura and Nomo.

These whales not only afford oil in great abundance, but their flesh, which is considered very wholesome and nutritious, is largely consumed. No part of them, indeed is thrown away—all is made available to some useful purpose or another, excepting only the large shoulder bone. The skin, which is generally black; the flesh, which is red and looks like beef; the intestines, and all the inward parts; besides the fat or blubber, which is boiled into oil, and the bone which is coverted to innumerable uses—all is made available purposes of profit.

We have gone into these few particulars respecting the whale because it is that which has brought our countrymen into contact with Japan. Many of our ships have for some considerable time past frequented those seas for capturing the whale, and occupation which, it is found, might be pursued with great advantage, under a commercial treaty with the Government of Japan whose inhuman laws at present not only prevent any assistance being rendered to shipwrecked mariners, but expose them to positive maltreatment, and even to violent death. To obtain redress in this respect was the pri[...]

[...] of Commodore Perry's [...]ounds in natural and [...]duction of great value. [...] riches are enormous, [...] metals of various kinds, [...]old, silver, and copper. [...]d nitre are also found [...]uantities;—there is no [...], and there are precious [...] almost every variety; [...]phires, jaspers, corneli[...]en diamonds; while pearls [...] great plenty among the [...] the coast.

[...] fertility of the soil is [...]. The mulberry tree [...]sively and affords food [...]s myriads of silk worms. [...] or papertree, serves in[...]useful purposes, includ[...]ufacture of cloth, stuffs [...]e. The cerusi, or var[...]s another valuable pro[...] the country, yielding a [...]ity of milky juice which [...] employ to varnish, or [...] call it, various articles. [...]e are the bay-tree, the [...]e, the cypress-tree, with [...] more, all more or less [...]d from which a great [...]useful things are made; [...]ough not least, there is [...]ub, from the leaves of [...] common drink of the [...]brewed, and which is [...]yielding a valuable arti[...]merce.

[...]owing nuts of various [...]abundant; the maple is [...]nd excellent; bamboos [...]entiful, and of great use, [...]everywhere in the Indies; [...]te as much hemp and [...]hey can find room for [...] and as to rice, which is [...]ood of the natives, that [...]Japan is considered the [...]Asia, and it can be pro[...] almost any quantity. [...]s are of several sorts; [...] kemi or rice, there are [...]i, a kind of barley; the [...]their native wheat; and [...], a species of bean,—all [...] abound with superior

[...]ufactures of Japan have [...]n confined almost exclu[...]eir own domestic wants; [...]f them are, nevertheless [...] articles of export. Our [...]re and throughout the [...] the term Japan as ap[...]tain kinds of varnished [...]te how known has been [...]ar excellence, if not their [...]f that useful art. They [...]s articles from the paper [...]bling our paper-mache, [...] paint, and varnish, on [...] highly—and these might [...]s of considerable trade. [...], muslins, and cotton [...] most of them very [...]nd some of them are [...]to become highly re[...]d their carvings in wood, [...], and fish-bone, are most [...]nd elegant. These are [...]of the products of their [...]but they are sufficient to [...]n in connection with [...]al produce, how varied [...]aluable are the resources [...]nese.

(The End)

[...]ERICANS ARRESTED

[...] Reich Authorities in [...]ccupied France

[...] September 29.—Approxi[...]0 United States nationals [...]cupied France have been [...]stody by the German mi[...]istration as a precaution [...]ntenance of public peace [...]according to information [...]ere from Vichy.

[...]e Americans interned are [...]d both French and Amer[...]ship by reason of either [...]r birth.

ST. JOSEPH'S ELEVEN DEFEATS SANCHU 8-0

Speedy Thrusts Bring 2nd Victory to Collegians Tuesday

The Saint Joseph's College soccer team won their second straight game on Tuesday afternoon on their grounds, when they defeated the Sanchu eleven by the score of eight goals to nil.

The young collegians were in a scoring mood and while their opponents managed to hold them to two goals in the first half, they ran wild after the interval to tally six more times. The losers were greatly handicapped by their lack of weight and although some of their tactics were well executed they lacked thrust in front of the goal mouth. After Lurner, the College right wing, had missed a couple of sitters. Martinelli opened the scoring for the winners, when he snapped up a through pass to beat Okamoto from close quarters. The losers staged a breakaway and very nearly scored but Chida's effort just missed the upright. After ten minutes of play, Shapiro increased the lead when he netted following a mellee in front of the Sanchu goal. The first half ended with the College leading by two goals to nil.

In the second half the College front line began to function well and aided by Petroff's good distribution, goals came along in rapid succession. Lurner started the scoring with a good cross shot and then Petroff culminated a good passing movement with a drive that gave Okamoto no chance.

The Sanchu defense was unable to cope with the speedy thrusts made by the St. Joseph's forwards and before the end of the game Petroff, who was playing a smart game, scored four more goals. Kranz and Tishikin were both sound on defense while Sikos in the right half position was the pick of the halves. The College boys will play the strong German squad on the same field next Saturday from 3:00 p.m. sharp.

The teams were:

St. Joseph's College: Messrs. Alchurin, Tishikin, Shumski, Miyagawa, Kranz (captain), Sikos, Martinelli, Souza, Petroff, Shapiro and Lurner.

Sanchu: Messrs. Okamoto, Imai, Kaneko, Aizawa, Monkubo, Nakajima, Sato, Matsuyama, Hagiwara, Honchu and Chida.

THAI ASSEMBLY VOTES BILL

Is Passed to Prolong Term of People's Representatives

Domei

BANGKOK, September 29.—The Constitution Amendment Bill providing for the extention of the terms of office of the People's Representatives was passed by vote of 157 to 1 at the extraordinary plenary session of the Assembly.

The bill empowers the Government to prolong the tenure of office of the People's Representatives by two years over the usual term of four years.

Statt Karten!

Die Geburt eines kraeftigen Jungen

Werner, Robert

zeigen hocherfreut an

Lise Lotte u. Franz Flaechsenhaar

KOBE, DEN 29. SEPT. 1942

Adventurous Filipino Youth Braves Death To Organize Pro-Nippon Corps During Wa[...]

The adventurous attempt of Emiterio Girieras, a pro-Japanese Filipino youth to organize a pro-Japanese corps upon receiving the news of the landing of the Japanese Army on the Philippines was recently revealed by a Domei reporter in Manila.

According to the youth's report, he and his friends were imprisoned by the American officials, and were sentenced to a death penalty, but fortunately they were rescued by the Japanese soldiers. The story of Girieras adventures follows:

Emiterio Girieras was known for his pro-Japanese attitude even before the war. With the landing of the Japanese Forces on the islands, he immediately organized a pro-Japanese movement and devoted himself to the task of preserving peace and order among his own people.

With the occupation of Luzon Island by the Japanese Army, peace and order were quickly restored to the island, but other small islands such as Leyte and Samar were left for the time being at the mercy of remnants of the American-Filipino soldiers.

Leyte being his birth place, he could not stand seeing its inhabitants still blind to the importance of the war, and together with his two brothers and some friends who were also pro-Japanese, went to Legaspi, from where they sailed to Sorsogon Province, on the southernmost end of Luzon.

One Member Assassinated

The party headed by Girieras then proceeded to Tomanta, the city of the same province, but the native islanders who were not yet awakened from their delusion, persecute[...] them and one of the party mem[...]bers was assassinated. Not the leas[...] disheartened by the unfortunate in[...]cident, they continued their brav[...] enterprise, the members bein[...] divided into two parties one goin[...] to Samar and the other to Leyte.

The party led by Emiterio succeed[...]ed in landing on Leyte Island an[...] passing through the vigilant enem[...] guards numbering some 600. On th[...] island he finally succeeded in th[...] task of organizing a pro-Japanes[...] corps after having persuaded mos[...] of the prominent men of the islan[...] to join him. However, the America[...] soldiers who had been suspicious [...] them arrested Emiterio and tw[...] other leaders of the corps and con[...]fined them in the prison. Whe[...] they were put through the thir[...] degree, they not only refused t[...] change their determination bu[...] advised the procurator to quit th[...] job and work for the constructio[...] of the New Philippines.

They told him. "Your father is a[...] present devoting himself to the con[...]struction of the new Philippines a[...] one of the high administrative offi[...]cials. You should immediately join[...] your father and offer your service[...] to the task of construction."

However, they were sentenced t[...] death. Being imprisoned they coul[...]

A Slogan Cont[...]

WANTED: Slogans of the War of Gre[...]

Terse, pointed slogans expressing either or both of the following ideas[...]

1. The united determination of Japan's 100,000,000 in the execution of[...]
2. The determination to fight until the United States and the British [...] defeated.

Conditions

1. Slogans are to be submitted in English or Japanese and if presente[...] and judged accordingly. Any number of slogans may be submitte[...]
2. Slogans must be written on Government Postal Cards, and must [...] sender. They must be sent to the Slogan Contest, the Japan Tim[...] Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, not later than October 20, 19[...]

Judges

3. The ten best and five second best slogans submitted by the contesta[...] judges, and the result will be announced in the Japan Times and [...] The judges are:
   Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of Imperial[...]
   Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section o[...]
   Akiyoshi Tajiri, Chief of the Investigation Department, Foreign Off[...]
   Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information
   Renichi Yanami, Chief of Propaganda Section, Taisei-yokusan-kai
   Eiji Yoshikawa, writer
   Ki Kimura, writer
   Toshi Go, President, Japan Times and Advertiser.
4. A prize of ¥100 will be awarded for the ten best slogans and a [...] Advertiser for a half-year for the five second best slogans. The[...] will be held by the Japan Times and Advertiser.

應募者ハ官製端書ニ住所氏名ヲ明記シ昭和十七年十月二十日迄ニ東京市麴町區内幸町一丁目一番地　ジャパン・タイムス社標語係宛郵送サレタシ

審査及ビ發表

審査ハ左記審査委員諸氏ノ厳選ヲ經テ當選者十名及ビ選外佳作者五名ヲ標語ト共ニ昭和十七年十一月二十日發行ノ「ジャパン・タイムス」紙上ニ發表ス

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大本營海軍報道部課長　平出大佐殿
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ジャパン・タイムス社長　郷敏殿

懸賞金其他

當選者ニ對シテハ發表後二十日以内ニ金壹百圓也ヲ、選外佳作者ニ對シテハ紀念トシテ本紙半ケ年分ヲ贈呈ス
當選及ビ選外佳作標語ノ使用權ハ本社ニ歸屬スルモノトス

Dance [...]cital

SUZU[...]O KAWA[...]AMI

Saturday, Oct. 1[...] 6:30 p.m.

Nihon Se[...]kan

Piano Accompaniment[...]O SUZUKI

Prog[...]

1. Cooperation
2. Harvest [...]ish Fantasy
3. Prisonment [...]te Night
4. Earth [...]e
5. Flight [...] Fighter

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NIHONBASHI, TOKYO.

Kazuo Hasegawa, Popular Film Player, To Appear in Benefit Program for Nisei

The Nisei Rengo-Kai, for the first time since its establishment in Tokyo last November, will present an elaborate three-hour matinee attraction at the Tokyo Takarazuka Theater at 1 p.m. Wednesday, October 14.

Through the untiring efforts of one of its advisers, the Nisei Rengo-Kai has been able to bill Kazuo Hasegawa, Japan's famous matinee idol, and the popular crooner, Katsuhiko Haida, and his orchestra. Other talented Nisei artists will also appear before the footlights. The attraction is being performed to raise funds to help the Nisei students in Japan who, due to the present war, are having difficulties in adjusting themselves.

Kazuo Hasegawa played the main Nisei role in "Hawaii no Bansho" (Twilight Over Hawaii) during March at the same theater before a capacity house. The performance was staged with the idea of presenting to the general public the true spirit and the struggle of the first and second generation Japanese in Hawaii and America in upholding and maintaining the prestige of the Japanese nation.

After the month's program was over at the Takarazuka, Mr. Hasegawa rushed into the Rengo-Kai office one day and offered his services if the Rengo-Kai should by any chance give a program. Mr. Hasegawa's intense interest in the Nisei problems is evident in his willingness to take part in the program despite the fact that he is currently appearing nightly at the same theater. He will present a special dance number in the afternoon.

Katsuhiko Haida, who is riding the crest of a popularity wave after his latest successful performance in "Drums of Surabaya" with the Roppa troupe will croon some Hawaiian hits in his soft, sweet melodious tone.

Extensive preparations for the coming benefit program are being made at the Rengo-Kai office at Nogizaka, Aoyama, according to Soen Yamashita, secretary. Mr. Yamashita, asks all Nisei to extend their full cooperation to make this initial event a total success.

Music and Appreciation

PART V

By ONAMUN-MAS

We have been dwelling on the question of the part played by rhythm in musical interpretation. The physical aspect of rhythm is "the sense of time." Individuals differ widely in their "sense of time," especially for judging prolonged intervals of time. For instance, an undesired guest "rigmaroles" for an hour without noticing the flight of time, while the unfortunate, restive host tends to over-estimate the duration. But, in music, we are chiefly concerned with fine distinctions of short intervals of time. A purely laboratory test proves that a highly sensitive ear my detect a difference in the length of two notes as small as 1/100 of a second, while a normal ear may need as much as 1/10 or 1/5 of a second in order to find the difference.

Some people have natural gifts for "the sense of time," while others have to cultivate and develope this particular sense with utmost consciousness. Though very important this "sense of time" might be, we should remember it is only one of the several attributes necessary for the re-creation of musical works, and however, highly developed "sense of time" we might have, that alone would not make us musicians. It is rather the subtle application of this purely physical means, which is far more important for the musical purpose. We all know that "Tempo rubato" is one of the most indispensable means that we have for interpretation of music, and this largely depends upon the ability to hear and the ability to produce fine shadings in time, which is impelled by such immaterial factors as, imagination, feeling, impulse and so on. For example, prolonging a certain, musical note only to be "re-captured" by the succeeding notes in time, or shortening a certain, musical note only to be "re-compensated" by the succeeding notes in time, would sound perfectly natural and musical, if these were urged through a musical impulse.

In piano-playing, the time-factor is one of the only two media that we have at our direct command for interpreting musical works. The other factor being the dynamic-variation or the differentiation of intensity. Practically all the pianistic means at our disposal are centred around either on the time-factor or the intensity—factor. The length of a note is determined not by the prolongation of that particular note, but by the appearance of the immediately succeeding note: if the succeeding note appears at once after the sounding of the first note, then the preceding note impresses us as being short, on the other hand, if the succeeding note appears after a prolonged interval of time, then the preceding note impresses us as being very long, and lastly, if the succeeding note does not appear at all, the preceding note impresses us as being infinite. Here, we have our first glimpse into the elementary relationship between the physical means and music. From this, it would give us an insight that piano-playing begins with two notes and never with a single note.

Just as the duration of a note is determined by the immediately succeeding note, so the same principle applies to the intensity of a note sounded. Singly sounded, a note has no significance whatsoever from the dynamic point of view. It is neither "forte" nor "piano", strictly speaking, although we designate a sound being "loud" or "soft" from our preconceived idea of the intensity of sound, which acts more or less as a criterion, but it is only a "make shift" criterion in reality. Thus, we could only discriminate a musical note sounded as being "loud" or "soft" with any degree of accuracy in relation to the preceding or the succeeding notes, which exist either in a concrete, physical form as sound-waves, or in our image as an intensity-concept. This constant, conscious or subconscious, comparison-process being always carried-out in music, in which every element attains significance only in relation to the other elements. Thus, if we want a highly dramatic effect through a wonderful "crescendo", we should begin with an infinitesimal "pianissimo" and then gradually increasing the intensity of sound, but not in a perfect straight line of ascending gradient, but more like a concave, ascending line. A good first hal fof the "crescendo" is in a flat line and to rise in full only towards the remaining quarter or so. According to the degree of "pianissimo" produced at the beginning and through the intermediary dynamic modulation and the full intensity of "fortissimo" produced towards the end, would it give the "Crescendo" a name and a habitation.

(To Be Continued)

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

The unveiling ceremony for the busts of Kawatake Mokuami and Fukuchi Ochi, two celebrated figures in Kabuki-dom in the Meiji period, was held at the Kabukiza on Tuesday, attended by Takejiro Otani, president of the Shochiku Theatrical Company, Kabuki actors and many other noted persons of contemporary theatrical circles. Mokuami and Ochi are the foremost playwrights who have done much to aid the development of the Kabuki performance. The specially arranged program in honor of the two playwrights will be presented at the Kabukiza next month with the deluze cast of Kabuki actors headed by Uzayemon Ichimura, Koshiro Matsumoto, Kikugoro Onoye and Kichiyemon Nakamura.

Gekidan Todo, the leading juvenile dramatic troupe, which has started rehearsals for a special autumn performance scheduled at the end of this month at the Yurakuza, has decided to play at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo in November to present a new play called "The Special Children's School." In December, the same troupe is planning to appear at the Imperial Theater to stage another new drama entitled "A Boys' Unit."

At a recent contest of the "paper theater" drama, sponsored by the Japan Gakeki Association, altogether 46 new plays have been submitted before the prize-winning selection. Of the total, the first prize fell on "Utsukushiki Te" (The Beautiful Hands). The two second-prize winners were "Tomodachi" (Friends), and "Tonarigumi Fukei" (The Scenes of a Neighborhood Association). The additional three plays won the third prize, including "Hashiru Ojisan" (Running Uncle), "Chinju no Asa Kaze" (Morning Wind at a Village Shrine), and "Banzai" (Cheers).

Due to the cancellation of "Shunkin" (Blind Woman's Tragedy) by Junichiro Tanizaki, which was barred from stage presentation, the opening day of the October performance at the Takarazuka Gekijo has been postponed to October 6. As substitute, "Tomoshibi no Kuni" (The Country of Lights) is now being prepared by Osuke Agi.

Kotsubo Dayu, one of the veteran joruri recitalists at the Bunraku Puppet Theater, will make his first appearance in an old classical play called "Awa no Naruto," which will feature the October performance of Bunrakuza Theater in Osaka.

The Gekidan Shimpa, formerly known as the Shimpa Theatrical Company, left Tokyo yesterday for an extended tour of Tokaido, Shinshu and Hokuriku districts, carrying with it the repertoire program, consis[illegible] plays.

Ope[illegible] the Tokyo Gekijo is [illegible]onsisting of three plays[illegible] Rakugetsu" (The Tale o[illegible] Castle), "Tsubosaka [illegible]Miracle for Blind Man)[illegible]hi Kodomo Tabi" (The [illegible] Vagabond). The featu[illegible]be taken by Sumizo Ic[illegible]va Morita, Shikaku I[illegible] Nizayemon Kataoka. [illegible]s will make up the p[illegible]he evening show. The [illegible]formance consists of th[illegible]f which the attractio[illegible] Nyogogashima" or be[illegible]s "Priest Shunkan at Ki[illegible]sland" among the theat[illegible]ic.

"In[illegible] (The Song of India)[illegible]e of a new play which[illegible] the October bill at th[illegible] Theater, opening today[illegible] of the Moulin Rouge[illegible]ointly.

The [illegible]hich will open today, [illegible]ied by the Shinsei Shim[illegible] group with Shotaro [illegible]Kan Ishii, Ichijiro Oya [illegible]Yanagi in the title roles[illegible]am includes "Hagi Susu[illegible] Grasses), "Kamisam[illegible]ama" (Gods and Docto[illegible]midagawa" (Sumida R[illegible]

No[illegible]na, veteran actor, who [illegible]rom the Shimpa Thea[illegible]any recently and orga[illegible] troupe, will make his [illegible]formance at the Shin[illegible], the leading theater [illegible]district, starting today[illegible]rogram, which will be [illegible]he middle of October. [illegible]Utsukushiki Mura" (A [illegible]illage), and "Onna Kei[illegible]s Life).

The [illegible]kidan, one of the infl[illegible]rical organizations for [illegible] performances, depar[illegible]wa Prefecture recen[illegible]21 villages in that pref[illegible] the middle of Octob[illegible]urpose of comforting [illegible]are endeavoring to inc[illegible]ion of charcoal behin[illegible]ront.

Co[illegible]e performance at th[illegible]Kyoto, last Sunday, th[illegible] theatrical troupe w[illegible]o fulfil its engageme[illegible]ioza for the month of [illegible]

CHI[illegible] COMPANY PL[illegible]ITAL ROLE

Rallie[illegible]anghai Movie Stu[illegible]e Body Under [illegible]of Tokyo

As [illegible] Greater East Asia devel[illegible]ign films no longer a[illegible] local audiences, the [illegible]re industry in China[illegible]arly in Shanghai, has b[illegible]o the fore where it en[illegible]larity it never attain[illegible]ys the Shanghai Evenin[illegible] Mercury.

Lea[illegible]l motion picture indus[illegible]forts to play an impor[illegible] the new order now [illegible]s the China Film Compa[illegible] has successfully rallied[illegible]ai movie studios into o[illegible]ganization known as th[illegible]ed Film Production C[illegible]

The[illegible] toward cooperation [illegible]mpetition among all lo[illegible]me about not by accide[illegible]rough deliberate plann[illegible]art of the China Film [illegible]ich, while assuming a[illegible]ervision over the studio[illegible]der its control, is still r[illegible]original status as a se[illegible]ization with its own [illegible]rosecute.

The [illegible] Company came into ex[illegible] years ago, when its spo[illegible]nized the importance o[illegible]ting propaganda on th[illegible]During the past year [illegible]led its efforts in enlarg[illegible] of its activities, among[illegible] production of news [illegible]ms of a cultural natur[illegible]ncipal item. In answe[illegible]demands as time went [illegible] persistently endeavor[illegible]itself to new condition[illegible]king projects not attem[illegible]

[illegible]bile Units

One [illegible]e features about the C[illegible]Company is supplied [illegible]ile units which, compl[illegible]ed with projectors, [illegible]amos and other neces[illegible]es, provide screen entert[illegible]nd instruction to va[illegible] towns and villages [illegible]l around. These units [illegible]lly on tour and opera[illegible]fficient system of interc[illegible] keeps each unit consta[illegible] with new films to be[illegible]h screenings are given [illegible]quares, factories and s[illegible]he public admitted f[illegible]e. Each unit is comp[illegible]l technicians and opera[illegible]

A n[illegible]ruits were recently em[illegible]e company in an effort[illegible]he scope of this branc[illegible]ice. New members of the units are given a thorough training in the technicalities of the profession and have to undergo a rigid test before they are assigned to duty in specified localities.

Three mobile units have been formed for the purpose of giving shows in Shanghai and environs. These operate in Nantao, Chapei and other parts of the city's suburbs. Occasionally such screenings are also given in the International Settlement.

The cultural films which the China Film Company has produced during the past year cover a wide range of subjects dealing with the progress of reconstruction in areas under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Government at Nanking. It has portrayed the actual conditions under which the reconstruction projects were carried out. It has revealed the immense natural resources as they were explored and it has endeavored to inject some measure of scientific knowledge into the minds of people living in rural areas.

Since the outbreak of war in the Pacific, the China Film Company has spared no efforts in pushing its activities to an even greater degree. Most noteworthy among these is the filming of news reels depicting war scenes abroad as well as developments of a political and social nature in areas remote from the fighting. All these news reels are numbered in chronological order and released for public showing in local theaters. To date the number of such news reels has been brought up to 20.

Controls 12 Theaters

The China Film Company now has under its direct management 12 theaters which are scattered in Shanghai, Ningpo, Chengkiang, Nanking, Hangchow, Ichang, Hankow, and Canton. The number of theaters to which it supplies films number 63, 15 of which are located in Shanghai, four in Soochow, four in Wusih, one in Changshu, one in Changchow, one in Yangchow, three in Nanking, two in Wuhu, one in Pangpu, one in Kashing, two in Anking, two in Kiukiang, one in Nanchang, five in Hankow, one in Wuchang, nine in Canton, one in Chungshan, two in Amoy.

In addition to operation and catering to these theaters, the company also undertakes the import and export of films. It is through this company that most of the Japanese films shown in China are released. Among the Chinese films it has dispatched to other countries are "Muian Joins the Army" (to Japan); those sent to Manchoukuo since March number nearly 200. The average number of films exported every month comes between 20 and 30. Theaters in North China are also kept supplied from month to month at the rate of about 10.

The advent of the Greater East Asia War brought in its wake a tremendous change in the realm of film industry throughout East Asia, and particularly in Shanghai. Here, the historic change occurred when all the leading motion picture companies were merged into a single organization known as the China United Film Production Company. This combine signifies the strengthening of China's film production machine and at the same time provides a greater opportunity for all local movie talent to display itself.

The China United Film Production Company, capitalized at $3,000,000, swung into action immediately following its inauguration on April 10 as it began simultaneously to produce a series of "five epoch-making films" in its studio at the "Clover Garden," out on Avenue Haig. Among the important screen events it has sponsored was the showing of two Manchoukuoan pictures, which attracted huge audiences to the theaters where they were screened. One of the films is entitled "Struggle of the Dragon and Tiger," while the other is called "Lady Rouge."

In accordance with the plans it has laid down, the China United Film Production Company proposes to produce on the average six new films every month in the future. As from July, however, with the opening of a third studio, the company has decided to increase its rate of production. Within the three months of July, August and September it expects to complete altogether 26 new films, which means three additional productions for every month. Of that total the "Clover Garden," biggest of all the three studios, is assigned to turn out fifteen.

Due to Kawakita

Prime mover behind this new organization is the indefatiguable figure of Nagamasa Kawakita of Tokyo, who serves as vice-president of both the China Film Company and the China United Film Production Company. It was Mr. Kawakita who kept contact with the Chinese movie during those difficult years which immediately followed the outbreak of the China incident five years ago. It was also he who undertook to finance the various Chinese film companies which three years ago found themselves in a difficult position on account of lack of funds. For this and other reasons, it is Mr. Kawakita who is now receiving the warmest support and greatest respect from the entire Chinese movie profession.

With Lin Pai-sheng, Nanking's Publicity Minister, serving as president, the China United Film Production Company has rallied under its single banner all the leading producers, technicians, experts, directors, and actors and actresses. Among the actresses now enjoying the greatest popularity are Chen Yung-shang and Lee Li-hwa, both of whom have become the prize petunias on whom the company is heavily capitalizing.

Chen Yung-shang, formerly contracted by Hsin Hwa Studio, is a stout Cantonese girl whose rise to stardom on the screen is a story of dramatic success. Five years ago she was just a plain schoolgirl with no particular ambition. Even if she had any, being a movie star was the last thing she would have thought of.

Miss Chen's success began the day she left her home to go to Hongkong for a screen test. It did not take the skeptic producer long to discover her talent. Those were the days when costume plays enjoyed more popularity with film producers than anything else. Although the parts in such plays were difficult to perform, she even then showed an innate ability to portray her characters with a vividness that none could ignore.

MOVIE ATTENDANCE INCREASED IN 1941

36,000,000 More People Visited Theaters in Japan Proper Than 1940

Attendance figures at the motion picture theaters in Japan Proper during the year 1941 aggregated 476,000,000, this being an increase of about 36,000,000 against the figures for the previous year, according to an unofficial investigation. On the other hand, the cinema houses also increased to 2,472, representing about 46 per cent increase or 117 in number over the total of 1940.

In view of the importance of motion pictures' mission for the national life in wartime, the Board of Information has created a planning council for propaganda films. The newly organized council will hold a conference once a week to discuss future policy and plans for the production scheme with the Japan Eigasha.

The Chosen Eiga Corporation will hold a large-scale circulating exhibition of motion pictures in Keijo and other five leading cities in Chosen, commencing October 14 under the support of the Board of Information.

Altogether 34 persons, including two women, have been added to the official list of the motion picture projector operators following the monthly examination held by the Metropolitan Police Board. The official licenses were granted to the newcomers at the middle of September.

The Japan Cultural Central League has established a prize system for culture feature films for promoting national cultural development through silver screen. The various culture picture producers are now making an assortment of their productions to be placed before the prize selection. The Riken studio has selected five pictures, including "Shori no Kiso" (Foundation for Victory), "Hikari to Katana" (Light and Sword), and "Awa" (Bubbles).

Detailed plans for the subject of dramatic motion pictures to be shipped to the Southern Regions were discussed at the third conference of the dramatic film planning council, which was recently established under the support of the Board of Information. The officials and civilians concerned sat together at the Board of Information on Tuesday when close conversations were made for the production of one picture by each producing company for shipment to the Southern areas.

"Danryu" (Warm Currents), one of the feature productions by the Ofuna studios of Shochiku, is said to have been received triumphantly in French Indo-China, according to word received recently by the South Seas Motion Picture Association. The same picture is scheduled to be released in Saigon from October 7.

Border Committee Returns

The Japanese members of the Thailand-French Indo-China Border Demarcation Committee, headed by Makoto Yano, who recently returned to Tokyo, reported the successful fulfillment of their mission to Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani on Saturday. It is recalled that the party was actively engaged since July of last year in marking the border between Thailand and French Indo-China.

Lu Makes Inspection Tour

SHANGHAI, September 28.—Colonel Lu Ying, Vice-Commander of the Shanghai Peace Preservation Headquarters, made an inspection tour of the pacification areas, including Fenghsien, Nanhui, Choupu and Peichiao.

To Repair Lama Temple

PEKING—The world famous Yung Ho Kung or Lama Temple of Peking, which has partly been in a state of deplorable condition will be repaired and restored to its original splendor soon.

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

For Sale

"MARMON" motorcar 1932 model for sale to highest bidder. Apply to [illegible] Legation, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

ZEISS latest model "Contax" F-2 Sonnar with electrical meter inbuilt, for sale to the highest bidder. Box 329, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

FOREIGN lady gives German private lesson to beginner and conversation. Berlin correct pronunciation, once a week one hour, fee Yen 10 monthly, twice double. Calling no objection, make early reservation, call only. Miss Schwersenz, 43 Kasumigaoka-machi, Yotsuya-ku, near Seinenkan.

WELL educated Japanese lady gives Japanese private lessons to beginner and conversation, standard pronunciation, once a week one hour, fee ¥20 monthly. Apply Box 325, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2384.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten 23, 1-chome Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, Tel. Aoyama 36-1940.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 177 Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel Honkyoku 2-4448.

Situation Wanted

DRESSMAKING or mending accepted. Will call if notified to Hisaku Yamamoto, c/o Toda, 1118, Kashiwagi 5-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

EURASIAN, many years experience as accountant and fully versed in all phases of office routine seeks position either as accountant or in any other capacity. Please address Box 293, Japan Times, Tokyo.

MAN cook seeks position immediately. Will also act as general houseworker. Apply Matsuda, 110, Zoshigaya-machi, Koishikawa-ku.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, foreign lady, open for immediate full or part-time employment. Excellent references. Box 664, Japan Times, Yokohama.

For Rent, Tokyo

PARTLY furnished room for rent to an educated and intelligent foreign lady. Use of bath and kitchen. Convenient location. Box 330, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Yokohama

ONE to two rooms, for rent, on Bluff. Box 326, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-8 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlin nail polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment.

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects, please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

Showing SELECTED EUROPEAN PICTURES AT THE NICHIGEKI SHŌ-GEKIJO (Fifth Floor of Nippon Gekijo)

1st—7th Oct.
LIL DAGOFER in
DAS MAEDCHEN IRENE
(The Last Public Show)

TIME TABLE

10:10—11:41	2:30—4:01	6:50—8:01
12:20—1:51	4:40—6:11	Admission: ¥0.80 (Tax included)

8th—14th, Oct.
TRUDE VON MORO in
DER RAUB DER MONA LISA
(The Last Public Show)

15th—21st, Oct.
CORINNE LUCHAIRE in
PRISON SANS BARREAUX

SHOWING AT THE SPORTS CINEMA
Korakuen Stadium, near Suidobashi
1st—7th Oct.
Der Springer Von Pon Tresina

KAWANA Hotel
TEL. ITO 358-9

First Class GENTLEMAN'S HAIR DRESSING SALON
YONEKURA
3 Ginza Nishi 6-chome, (next to Alaska, Kodak Bldg.)
Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Tel. 57-1538

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome (IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0624

RISING LIVING COST TORMENTING BRITAIN

Agitations of Labor for Advance Of Wages Is Big Headache To Government

The British Government is at present going through an unprecedentedly intense ordeal, with the ever-increasing cost of living tormenting the British nation and the agitations of laborers, thereby caused presenting a never ending source of headache to the authorities. The latest state of affairs obtaining in this connection is described by Kozo Minafuji, formerly a Domei correspondent at London.

Mr. Minafuji says:

"Following the outbreak of the current war, the British Government promulgated on November 4, 1939 a price pegging ordinance, forbidding any advance of commodity prices unless cost of production advances. At the same time, maximum prices were fixed on all commodities controlled by the Government. Then there followed enlarged application of the rationing system till a tendency for fixing maximum prices for general commodities was created.

"With the object of protecting the health of the nation at large and the stabilization of the index figures of their living expenses, the British Government came to disburse liberal subsidies for the replenishment of foodstuffs and commodities indispensable to national life. It is understood that the subsidies thus granted during 1914 amounted to £139,000,000.

"It was under these circumstances that the advance in retail prices of foodstuffs could be restricted to 18.4 per cent and of general commodities to 29.2 per cent in spite of the fact that the index figures of wholesale prices of foodstuffs and general commodities pre-war days had, by March last, advanced 74.6 per cent and 61.7 per cent respectively.

Index Figures Given

"For illustration, the following list shows the index figures of wholesale prices and of retail prices (cost of living):

Index Figures of Wholesale Prices

		Foodstuffs	General Commodities
Aug.,	1939	100	100
Dec.,	..	130.7	124.5
..	1940	159.7	151.3
..	1941	166.7	158.8
March,	1942	174.6	161.7

Index Figures of Retail Prices

		Foodsuffs	General Commodities
Aug.,	1939	109.8	109.6
Nov.,	..	109.8	109.6
Dec.,	1940	120.2	123.6
..	1941	114.1	126.4
March,	1942	118.4	129.2

"During the same period, the index figures of wages rose by 26.5 per cent as shown below:

Index Figures of Wages

Aug.,	1939	100
Dec.,	..	103.3
..	1940	114.4
..	1941	125.5
March,	1942	126.5

Income Nearly Doubled

"It is worthy of note that, in spite of the advance of 26.5 per cent in wages, the income of workmen has nearly doubled as compared with their pre-war incomes inasmuch as their working hours have been extended from the old system of 48 hours a week to 70 on an average subsequent to the outbreak of the current war. The following list shows that over 70 per cent of the increase in the nationwide income from 1938 till 1941 inclusive, amounting to £1,743,000,000, represents the increase in the income of laborers' wages:

Nationwide Income
(Shown in £1,000,000)

	1938	1940	1941
Ground rent and house rent	373	383	379
Monetary Interest, etc.	1,351	1,542	1,722
Salaries	1,081	1,176	1,216
Wages	1,790	2,484	3,021
Total	4,595	5,585	6,338

N.B. Figures of wages include salaries of soldiers.

Ordinance Promulgated

"Wages are consistently treading the upward path. In July, 1940 the British Government promulgated the ordinance in connection with terms for employment of laborers and the Government's intervention in labor disputes, thereby prohibiting labor disputes without advance notice. The Government nevertheless acquiesced in collective bargaining and the rights of voicing labor disputes on the part of labor unions, and it is natural that there should have repeatedly occurred workmen's agitations for advance of wages during the current war. The Government is now approached by the parties concerned with an earnest demand for the standardization of the Government's wage policy. In view, however, of the remarkable influence of the labor unions, it appears that the Government is not a little handicapped in immediately arriving at a definite policy in this connection."

Weaving Export Fabrics

Hemp manufacturers have of late taken to "cottonizing" hemp mechanically rather than chemically so that it may become sufficiently soft to be worked on the ordinary cotton spinning machines. People accustomed to think of hemp as hard and stiff hardly connect it with the soft and charming touch of some linens but by mechanical adjustments yarns delicate to the touch can be obtained. What with the abundant supply of Manila hemp, the industry is enjoying an unusual boost in production. Fine fabrics for export purposes, both of hemp and silk, are thus being manufactured at a quickened pace.

KEY INDUSTRIALS ADVANCE ALL ROUND

Large Volume of Transactions Together With Steady Gains Features Exchange

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was continuously rosy yesterday. In the absence of the long-ter msession due to the month-end deliveries of the wares bidden for in July, the short-term section and the spot market combined to record a large volume of transactions together with steady gains in prices.

For instance, the short-term section was featured by a sharp gain of ¥2.70 secored by Hitachi Works and of ¥1.70 by Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial, and the spot market was invariably animated by an all-round advance in the prices of key industrials. Kawanami Shipbuilding jumped ¥2.50, and Miyada Works and its new bounced up ¥2.00 each, Special Steel ¥1.50 and its new ¥2.00, and Hakodate and Uraga Shipbuildings around ¥1.00 each.

Yesterday's closing prices of the major issues in the short-term section were as follows:

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	130.4	0.4	129.5	129.9
N. Y. K., old	110.8	2.0	0.3	111.8
Do. new	95.0	6.3	4.5	95.6
Kanebo Spin	150.1	0.1	148.1	149.1
Do. new	95.4	5.6	4.5	95.3
Teikoku Rayon, n.	82.1	2.4	1.7	82.3
Osaka Stock, new	69.9	70.0	69.3	—
Japan Steel Tube	69.1	9.5	8.9	—
Japan Oil	79.9	80.2	79.4	79.9
S. M. R.	74.6	5.3	4.6	75.3
Mitsubishi Heavy	93.0	3.5	2.8	93.5
Toyo Rayon, new	63.2	3.2	2.9	—
Japan Beer, new	58.6	8.9	8.6	58.8
Nichiro Fishery	83.5	3.7	3.5	83.6
Japan Fishery, new	48.3	8.4	8.2	48.3
Japan Sugar, new	73.8	3.8	3.5	73.6
Japan Mining	56.5	6.6	6.4	56.5
Manchou Ind.	58.0	8.0	7.9	57.9

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	129.90	Same
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	95.60	+ 0.20
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	95.30	— 0.60
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

BIG BILL CLEARINGS SHOW SAVINGS POLICY SUCCESS

Tokyoites Cooperate Actively In Parallel With Government's Plan

Indicating that Tokyoites are actively pursuing the Government wartime savings policy, the total amount of deposits at member banks in Tokyo during the week ending September 26 increased sharply by ¥121,000,000 as compared with the preceding week, and stood at ¥13,135,000,000, the Tokyo Clearing House revealed today.

Loans by the member banks amounted to ¥9,652,000,000 representing a gain of ¥54,000,000 as compared with the preceding week, the house survey further disclosed.

Details of the deposits of the member banks as on September 26 follow:

Deposits at Member Banks
(In ¥1,000)

Items	Sept. 26. 1942	Increase Compared With Preceding Week
Current Deposits	1,376,855	22,725
Special Current Deposits	1,939,734	*24,259
Deposits at Call	1,747,686	*50,291
Fixed Deposits	5,256,502	24,681
Other Deposits	1,016,736	155,708
Ordinary and Deferred Savings Deposits	1,323,552	*10,224
Time Deposits at Savings Banks	474,269	121,757

Note: The Mark "*" denotes decrease.

The Imperial Navy

(Continued From Page 6)

tralian cruiser, Hobart, 2 British destroyers, an American and a Dutch destroyer fell victims to our Navy, never to roam the high seas again.

On the next day, the 28th, the flagship of the Netherlands East Indies Fleet, De Ruyter, was intercepted and sunk. Another modern Dutch cruiser, Java, and a mine-sweeper of the same nationality also met with the same fate as their Fleet's flagship.

In these Sea Battles Off Batavia and Surabaya 5 cruisers, 8 destroyers, 7 submarines, 1 gunboat, and 1 mine-sweeper totaling 22 enemy warships in all were sent to Davy Jones locker. Among the cruisers sunk, two belonged to the Royal Navies of Australia and the Netherlands and the remaining one cruiser was flying the Stars and Stripes.

As a result of these Sea Battles the Netherlands East Indies Fleet, under the command of Vice-Admiral Helfrich, was annihilated. The American and Australian squadrons which formed an integral part of the Combined Southwest Pacific Fleet, were under the command of Vice-Admirals Glasford and Leary respectively. It was obvious that the mission of the Combined Southwest Pacific Fleet was to attack and frustrate our large convoy of offensive forces from making further landings in the southwest Pacific.

During the brief period of just 35 days, between January 27 to March 3, a total of 38 enemy warships were sunk and nine were heavily damaged by our naval and air units. Divided into categories they were as follows:

No. Sunk		No. Damaged	
11	Cruisers	6	Cruisers
17	Destroyers	3	Destroyers
7	Submarines	—	
7	Submarines	9	
2	Gunboats		
1	Mine-sweeper		
38			

...A PROGRESSES ...NNED ECONOMY

...h Various Parts of ...Being Conducted on ...Established Lines

...transition of a country ...-faire economy to a ... its free economic deve... always disturbed on ac... drastic measures that ...taken by the authorities. ...a, however, is an excep... rule. Thanks to the ...s exercised by the au...e economic circles of ...a are placed on a fair ...t economic development ...ned economy, says the

...hina's trade with North ...n, and the Southern re... being conducted under ...stablished plan. Especial... trade is being regular...d through the Associa... Export of Goods in Ex... Army Scrips, the Classi...rs' Guild, and the Federa...ntral China's Importers' The Association for the ...Goods in Exchange for ...s is divided into eight ... namely Cotton, Rayon, ...Woollen Textiles, Sugar, ...nical, Cereals, and Dye...

...artments, in accordance ...shed policy, are detailed ... duties in the handling ...s. In the meantime, the ...nporters' Guild is divid...maller guilds, which are ... prevent imports from ... into the remote regions ...rior of China that are ... the influence of the ... regime.

...lopments Healthy

...e guidance of these as...nd guilds, the economic ...n of Central China is be...cted along healthy and ...cted lines. For the ex... its productive power, ...ina is purchasing both ... from Japan immense ...f materials essential for ...hment of the heavy in... payment for these, sub...antities of agricultural ...nd all sorts of raw ...r light industries are be...d.

... trade relations have ...lished between Central ...he Southern regions, rice ...fly bought from the

... considered, the shortest ...e economic development ...China lies in full develop... industrial center concen...hanghai and its vicinity. ... of the industrial pro...aily use throughout the ...cts will produce a far ...ffect in elevating the ... living of all the native ...ntually promoting their

...t of settling the China ... win the hearts of all ...le of China. Therefore, ...nal Government of Nank...s in stabilizing the life ...ive people and thereby ... obtaining their unanim..., the Chungking regime ...time totter. Herein lies ...jective of the economic ... of Central China.

...a's Attitude ...st U.S. Discussed

(...nued From Page 6)

...ountry which stands for ...rinciples of justice, hu... democracy, and, at the ...intimidating the nations ...merica. As a result, she ...in persuading them to ...a joint defense project ...ent Pan-American Con... Panama and Havana, ...er, at the Pan-American ...nisters Council held in ...s year, she managed to ...ecommendation to sever ...ntercourse with the Axis ...pted. In short, America ...ring to make all Latin ...ountries a source of sup...ary for her as well as ...wever, the South Ameri...become aware of Amer...r object. Capitalists in ...ries are not welcoming ...ent of American capital ...dustries and are hesitat...erate with America, as ... that, after the termina...e world war, the East ...ntries as well as other ...ight start an economic ... with them, and they ...at case, be very much ..., if they do not have ...urces. They think that ...vest capital in mining ... industries as persuaded ... they will not be able to ...ssfully a possible competition from the same industries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere after the restoration of peace. Some American capitalists fear that if America help along industries in the Latin American countries too much at this moment they might eventually come to compete with American industries and interfere with the development of her trade.

Mainly Agricultural

Argentina is one of the greatest agricultural countries in South America, producing wheat, oat and linseed, and her stock-raising is one of the most important in the world. Of the countries doing trade with her, Britain ranks first, followed by America, Germany and Belgium, as will be seen from the following data:

Argentina's Trade Relations in 1938

Imports (percentage of total volume)	
Britain	18.3%
America	17.6%
Germany	10.1%
Belgium	5.2%
Exports (percentage of total volume)	
Britain	31.8%
America	8.1%
Germany	11.5%
Belgium	6.8%

Naturally, Britain does not like America's economic advance into Argentina. As both Argentina and America are agricultural countries, it often happens that what one of them wants to export is produced in abundance in the other. Reciprocity in their requirements is very seldom practicable.

Argentina has been very brave despite America's intimidations. For instance, at the 8th Pan-American Conference held in 1938, leading the representatives of the other Latin American countries, she insisted on the strengthening of their determination to resist a military aggression of foreign Powers as well as inroad of dangerous thoughts from abroad, but she did not allow herself to be persuaded by America to attempt the driving of all European influences out of Central and South America. At the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Council held in 1939 at Panama and the 2nd Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Council, she curbed America's undue desires, also leading the representatives of the other Latin American countries. Then at the 3rd Council of the same nature held in January this year at Rio de Janeiro she showed an unyielding attitude against America's proposition, while Brazil, another potential country in South America, allowed herself to be made use of as a tool of America.

Argentina's strong attitude toward America can be accounted for by the fact that the bulk of her population is of Spanish stock and there are many Italians living in her country. As for Chile the peculiar geographical condition of her country (it has a long coast line) explains her attitude toward America.

THE ROMANCE OF 'RED SEAL' SHIPS

Shogunate Government Issued 182 Licenses to Trading Ships Between 1604 and 1616; Spirit of Southern Expansion Filled the Air

The following is the second and concluding installment of the article "Bahansen and Red Seal Ships" by Yoshijiro Takasu, Litt. D. translated from the September 15 issue of the magazine Jitsugyo no Nippon (Business Japan).

The Goshuinsen was far larger in scale and constructed with greater care and attention than the Bahansen. Some of them were 120 feet long and 72 feet wide, capable of accommodating 300 men. The ship constructed by Kato Kiyomasa (1562-1611) at that time for an overseas advance is said to have been 120 feet in length and more than 30 feet in width with three fine cabins and a bath room. The carrying capacity of the largest type of these vessels was 3,000,000 pounds, the medium type 1,500,000-1,600,600 pounds and the small type 1,200,000-1,300,000 pounds.

During the 13 years from the 9th year of Keicho (1604) to the 2nd year of Genwa (1616), the number of Shuinbune owners amounted to 82 and that of licenses issued by the Government to 182. This will show how vigorous were the activities of the Shuinbune in the cause of foreign trade. Those who went abroad by these ships all worked very hard and did their best to enrich the national wealth and enhance the national prestige far and wide.

Their sphere of activities covered the regions east of the Indian Ocean, where they built Japanese quarters at various points. Their splendid successes were, of course, due to the vigorous spirit of expansion, but they also owed greatly to the excellent personal qualities of the crews. They were brave, intrepid, full of the spirit of adventure on one hand, and on the other were honest, set store by credit and prized principle, all of which won them unconditional trust by those inhabitants of the strange lands with whom they came into contact commercially.

Records Give Proof

This fact is endorsed by old records now available, in which it is mentioned that "The Japanese are a people who are full of dauntless spirit, which inspires others with a feeling of awe everywhere" or that "The Japanese are brave, high-spirited, have much regard for traditions. They are dignified both in appearance and character, and in case of emergency, they do not fail to manifest their bravery and inherent resoluteness."

On account of these superb qualities, they were able to make steady expansion abroad until they succeeded in securing the command of the Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

If the decree for closing the country had not been issued and the Japanese people had kept their overseas activities under the guidance of capable leaders, the Southern Regions would have been included in their sphere of influence, from where the baneful Anglo-American influence would have been excluded long before this time.

The profits derivable from foreign trade in those days were enormous. The conditions of trade conducted by the Japanese merchants with the Philippines, for instance, were as follows. They set sail from Nagasaki for the Philippines every year when the favorable north wind began to blow. Before sailing they employed interpreters who were conversant with the languages in use in Jacatra, Holland, Nanking and Peking, together with men from Sumatra and Malacca as sailors.

They made two both-way voyages per year in March and October. They took the same course to Manila every time. Their cargoes comprised delicious corned food, refined wheat flour, soused bonitoes, together with fine industrial products. Beautiful silk fabrics, gorgeous folding screens, graceful little wooden cases, as well as arms of superior workmanship, such as spears and armors, were also included in their shipments.

These goods sold well, yielding large profits. The Japanese merchants returning home about June or July brought back with them special products of that country, including glassware, delicious wines and other novelties, which again brought them large profits.

Advance Foreshadowed

When we now recollect these events, we can see that the Goshuinsen vessels were the forerunners of Japan's expansion to the southern sphere.

Their advance abroad gave impetus to the appearance of the heroes of overseas expansion in the persons of Yamada Nagamasa, who was instrumental in cultivating friendship between Japan and Siam (Thailand) until his death in 1634, Hamada-Yahei, the trader, and the famous explorer Tenjiku-Tokubei.

Riding on the current of the times, Kato-Kiyomasa turned his attention about that time to overseas trade and attempted to extend his influence to the Philippines and Thailand. The public may not regard Kiyomasa as a mere warrior, but it is not so widely known that he sent his envoys to the south in an endeavor to bring his administrative faculty into full play over there. It was not only Shimazu-Iyehisa, Ogasawara-Sadayori, Kamei-Shigenori and others, whose names appear in the annals of Japanese foreign trade, that were bent on overseas expansion in those days. It is recorded that Kamei amassed an enormous fortune by sending Shuinbune vessels to Thailand, Cambodia and Patani.

In the light of these facts we can conclude that the Yamato nation are born with the spirit of overseas expansion and are endowed with the faculty to make positive advances abroad, which constitute their special characteristic.

At no time in history has the necessity for cultivating and developing this characteristic been so great as at present when Japan is prosecuting the holy war for the construction of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Bill Clearings
September 30
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	356,242	177,512
Balance	49,571	34,892

Investments
SHARES sold or bought on cash payment. Margin transactions on long or short term delivery.
NIZO OBA
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BIG FILLIP IS GIVEN NATIONAL SAVINGS

Utmost Efforts Are Made During September, Designated As Expansion Month

Throughout the national savings expansion month beginning September 1, the competent authorities, with the collaboration of all parties concerned, have been exercising their utmost efforts for expansion of the national savings associations both in number and in the amount of the savings they handle, in accordance with the National Savings Association law enacted by the Diet in its 76th session, says the Chugai.

The law specified above fixes the course to be followed and measures to be taken by every savings association, so that the interests of depositors may be protected under all circumstances. The law, furthermore, exempts depositors from classified taxation. At first, this privilege was extended to depositors, whose savings, inclusive of interest, were under ¥5,000.

By virtue of the revision effected in the law at the 79th session of the Imperial Diet, the tax-free limit has been raised to ¥7,000. At the same time, all savings associations were authorized to purchase local governments' bonds and debentures of commercial organizations, and to accept such bonds and debentures as deposits.

In accordance with the latest statistics, the number of national savings associations at the end of March last was 467,000, of which 298,000 were regional savings associations and 5,200 vocational savings associations.

Members of these associations totaled 32,600,000 and the total amount of their savings ¥2,700,000,000, the amount per depositor being about ¥82.

The number of savings associations with privileges such as stated above is steadily growing larger throughout Japan, giving every Japanese citizen an excellent chance to make the most of his or her income.

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UNION ORGANIZED IN P.I. FOR CONTROL OF BREWERS

Brewers in the Philippines will organize a union to readjust the demand and supply of various kinds of liquor, and also to effect a stabilization in market prices, reports Domei from Manila.

The union which is to be named the Philippines Liquor Brewers' Union, will include Filipino and Spanish brewers, under President Sebastian Blanca.

Before the outbreak of hostilities, an abundant supply of raw alcohol in the region enabled the island brewers to produce an annual output of around 200,000 litres. Due to the suspension of brewing, however, through the control effective over raw alcohol distribution and the cessation of liquor imports from abroad, the market value of liquor has been steadily rising.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1942

America's Unity of Command

The controversy in the United States over the unity of command in military operations discloses once more a certain curious state of affairs now prevailing in that country.

Loud as the Congressional clamor in Washington may be for a new unity of command, it is obvious that President Roosevelt will never give up the current regime as long as he finds that the "unity" is to his political advantage. By the very nature of the man, Roosevelt will never allow anyone to occupy a position of so high a prestige as might eclipse his own standing in the mad whirl of America's war efforts.

"Although the American people and Congress have been assured," Senator Harry S. Truman, Chairman of the Senate Committee for Investigating the War Efforts, was reported to have complained a few days ago, "that unity of command has been achieved since the report on the findings by the Roberts committee on the debacle at Pearl Harbor, such unity is still lacking." The legitimacy of the Senator's complaint is indisputable in view of America's faulty war efforts to date.

The issue with Roosevelt, however, is not the question of legitimacy. With him, the question is of expedience and expedience alone. If forced to be honest, he will admit that "the issue is myself," just as he admitted to Raymond Moley in 1936 before the opening of the Democratic Party convention which picked Roosevelt as the Party's incumbent candidate for the Presidency.

In this, it is immaterial to accuse Roosevelt of selfishness. In all sincerity Roosevelt identifies his own political fortunes with that of the United States. The nation has given an unmistakable stamp of approval upon this identification by installing Roosevelt in the White House three times. There certainly have been many tactics of dubious ethical value together with many measures of questionable wisdom and many policies with disastrous consequences when reviewed in a more critical light than in the kaleidoscope of political expedience. Yet the man with all his merits and shortcomings has become a national legend. The American people now find it too late to disown the man. To do so would seem to disown themselves. Their's is the lament: We have stepped into the bloody business so far that a returning would be as tedious as going over with this man.

Thus reduced to its essence, the issue is a palpable and simple one. The only confusing factor is the extent of Roosevelt's multiphased calculations.

In the first place, Roosevelt has never lost sight of the emphasis he must lay on arms production in the present stage of the national struggle. Unity or no unity of military command, whatever the United States forces might now achieve on the battlefront could not be anything but desultory. Roosevelt knows this perhaps better than anyone else.

In the second place, America's national organization for war efforts is still in its formative stage and will remain so for some time. And Roosevelt's utmost strength must be spent in jockeying the political, economic and other social elements into a new alignment for satisfactory results. He must retain all the effective reins in his own hands. In this, circumstances oblige him to resort to his old trick of playing one faction against another. He is obliged to seek disunity rather than unity in order to gain control.

Thirdly, under these circumstances, what Roosevelt thinks indispensable at the helm is not a military strategist but a shrewd "public relations" man. In this Roosevelt sees no reason why he should not regard himself as the best fitted. Roosevelt is a born squire He may enjoy the company of his friends at a feast but will never yield his place at the head of the table. His recent appointment of Admiral William D. Leahy as "his" chief of staff was another evidence of this.

If there is to be unity of command, Roosevelt will have it in his own hands—which means that there would be no curbing of the disadvantages of which Senator Truman and other Americans complain. The situation could be much worse since, by sheer force of habit, Roosevelt and the American people seem to persist in the New Deal credo: "Let him have the full benefit, but me too, and more than him."

An Object Lesson in Co-Prosperity

A dispatch from Tientsin a few days ago reports the recent conclusion of a second barter agreement between North China on the one hand and French Indo-China and Thailand on the other. Under this agreement, North China is to export to French Indo-China and Thailand such commodities as wines, medicinal drugs, and vegetables in return for imports of paint, matches, and vegetable oils. The fact that this agreement constitutes the second trade contract between these same parties indicates that the first contract, entered into last August, must have proved satisfactory.

In fact, so satisfactory have been the results of this barter arrangement that it is reported from Saigon that the Economic Bureau of the Government of French Indo-China has decided to extend similar barter arrangements to cover parts of China as well as Manchoukuo and Kwantung Leased Territory. It is understood that experts of the Japanese Foreign Office are lending their services in studying means of formalizing the process on a rational basis.

This item of news illustrates in a graphic fashion the successful manner in which the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is beginning to operate. Although Japan, as the initiator and leader of this Co-Prosperity Sphere, has heretofore played the central role in most of the economic transactions within this Sphere, the purpose of the Sphere certainly is not to benefit Japan alone but all the member countries equally. The expansion of such economic arrangements between countries other than Japan, such as this recent barter contract between North China and French Indo-China and Thailand, shows how these other countries are beginning to make increasing use of the partnership provided by the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Such cooperation among all the countries of the Sphere can only result in a degree of prosperity which no one of the countries could ever hope to achieve alone or in bondage to some Western imperialistic exploiter. If the results are already so promising at a time when the fighting is still in progress and the exigencies of wartime economy imposes certain inevitable abnormalities, how much greater successes can be reasonably expected for the Co-Prosperity Sphere when reconstruction and the restoration of stability shall have progressed further!

The role which the officials of the Japanese Foreign Office are reported to be playing in helping the Government of French Indo-China also epitomizes the services which Japan stands ready to offer to all members of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. It may be recalled that trade between Japan and French Indo-China has been developing particularly smoothly ever since the conclusion of the trade agreement between the two countries in May of last year. By reason of this prior experience and also by reason of geographic propinquity and historical relations with China and Manchoukuo, Japan is in a position to render technical aid in facilitating the further expansion of economic relations among French Indo-China and China and Manchoukuo. Through such technical services, Japan can help to maintain these mutually profitable relations among the various members of the Sphere in manner harmonious and consistent throughout the entire Sphere. To contribute thus to the welfare of the Co-Prosperity Sphere as a whole is the steadfast aim of Japan.

Foundation of Our Government

That the foundation of our government was the worship of ancestors is shown by the word for government, matsuri-goto, which literally signifies "affairs of worship." The ceremony of Seiji-hajime, or the "Commencement of the Affairs of State," takes place on the 4th of January. Thus, the business of our government may be said to begin every year with matters relating to worship. "Sai-sei Itchi," or "the unity of worship and government" is an expression, which was very commonly used by old writers on politics and government. (Extract from Ancestor-Worship in Japan by Baron Nobushige Hozumi)

A Year Ago Today

October 1, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

The United States navy has been convoying vessels to Rangoon, via Australia, the Netherlands East Indies and Singapore, Stephen Pan, former professor of international law at Providence College, Rhode Island, declared today. Pan who left San Francisco on September 7 aboard a Dutch ship carrying planes and trucks for Chungking said that United States cruisers were among the convoy and that United States navy men were aboard the convoyed merchantmen. He said that this naval protection ended somewhere near Singapore.

American government officials, on commenting on the report of American convoys in the Pacific, stated that such action was in accordance with the Government's policy designed to protect sea-borne commerce.

S ATTEMPTING TO BUILD EW ROUTE TO MIDDLE EAST

ritain Hope to Construct Overland Roads Through Jungles of South Africa

By TOMIN SUZUKI
(From the Kaizo)

German and Russian ocked in the titanic bat- ingrad, war correspon- scow and elsewhere have heir vocabulary in de- precarious situation of el-city of the Volga.

of Stalingrad will be a Soviet Union. The traffic erican war supplies into ran up the Volga will be Russian war industries, he manufacturing the have a crippling effect. er hand, however, the winter over the vast nt will undoubtedly slow dvance of the German

outh from Stalingrad, the ces have also made re- rogress in their drive ich Caucasus. After oc- stov, the German forces overrun Krasnodar and of the four principal g centers of the Cauca now seriously threaten- he Grozny oilfield. On Caucasus, with Novoros- their control, the Ger- arching along the Black

an campaign in the Cau uch significance. While s will have gained an ac Caucasian oil supplies, s, conversely, will be de- his vital war product ecessary to the mecha- of the Red Army. With forces in the Caucasus, Allied war materials into the south will be cut off. r, German operations in s have an inseparable with the Axis operations Mediterranean area.

Routes to Suez

, the Axis Powers pos- possible routes of ad- d the Suez Canal. One ete, southward; and the om Libya over the West- hrough Egypt. Although in Egypt has resulted ate, there is no doubt the time comes, Field- mmel's forces will once to bring pressure on lexandria.

German advance in the no easy task. Before campaign in the Cau- be called successful, forces will have to pene- he southern Caucasus, important industries and ls are to be found. The roducing center of the aku, lies on the south- of the country, and be- rman army can come ear to Baku, it must imb over the high Cau- tains. Military experts spoken of the difficulty vell-equipped army will rcoming the mountain

he Soviet Black Sea mains intact, and as a Russia has not yet lost the Black Sea.

e is no question as to Russian war industries of the German opera- Caucasus, it is proble- ther the Germans can mediate use of the oc- ds. This is because as of the war during the ars has shown, the re- sian forces have always, ption, applied scorched- and left the place in the entering German

progress of the War of Asia must be mention- ctor seriously affecting positions in the Middle ypt. Following the bril- se victories in the Paci- nerican strongholds in have been eradicated. ng in the Indian Ocean safe. The vital Allied between the Cape of to the Red Sea and to is now open to attack. his menace to their vital the British have landed Madagascar without any by the Vichy Govern- anding of British troops ar, however, has had no e Japanese naval opera- Indian Ocean.

No Longer Safe

ce the Mediterranean Suez Canal became ex- is air attack, the route Cape of Good Hope be- portant line of commun- g Allied positions in In- Near East with Amer- ain. With this route no the Allies are now re- contemplating to estab- erland supply lines in

route is to start from ench Equatorial Africa Lamy, to El Fasher then and to terminate at the Red Sea coast. The is to be established om Capetown, passing through Kenya, then into Sudan. At Khartoum, this route will cross the Duala—Massawa route, and from here, it will go northward to Cairo.

Belgian Congo, which lies between these two routes, has several automobile highways, and one of them which links with the Nile is well known. Besides these highways, there are 4,800 kilometers of railway lines, and navigable water-ways of about 28,000 kilometers. In establishing their overland routes in Africa, America and Britain will not overlook these accessible communication lines in Belgian Congo.

Capacity of overland route is proportionately smaller than that of ocean transportation, but with the Indian route seriously threatened, America and Britain are compelled to open up new supply routes. It is an undeniable fact that this disadvantageous supply line problem is seriously affecting the British positions in the Middle East.

The following points, however, must not be overlooked in the establishment of Allied supply routes through Africa: That automobile traffic can be moved relatively with ease; that Belgian Congo is rich in both mineral and agricultural products; and that the establishment of such overland routes will serve as a stepping stone to American encroachment into French territories in Africa.

Turkey's Position

Turkey is about the only neutral country now whose attitude toward the war is being followed closely by both the Axis and Allied countries. According to the vicissitudes of the war, Turkey assumed varied positions. At the outset of the war in Western Europe, Turkey had maintained a strict neutrality, but with the flare-up in the Eastern Front, Turkey's position assumed a new international prominence. From her western border came German pressure; from her north and east, Soviet Russia, and from her south, Britain began to make a determined effort to have Turkey in the Allied camp. Especially after the entry of British forces into Iraq, Syria, and Iran, British pressure on Turkey has been intensified.

Lately, with the developments in the Caucasus and in the Middle East, Turkey's position has become very delicate. Though America and Britain have been unsuccessful so far in their repeated attempts to win Turkey's support, they have not yet abandoned their hope. Early in September, Wendell Willkie, the American Republican leader, has been dispatched to the war theaters as a special representative of President Roosevelt, and while en route to Moscow, he visited Turkey. Willkie's stop-over in Ankara has no other significance than to try to coax Turkey into the Allied camp.

If Turkey ever gets involved in the present conflict, her country will become the immediate battleground. For this reason, Turkey has thus far maintained strict neutrality. The Turkish Prime Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, has time and again pledged strict neutrality in this war.

On the other hand, however, with the gradually waning of British strength in the Middle East, and over the entire Mediterranean area, coupled with the German successes in the Caucasus, Axis influence in Turkey seems to be more prevalent than ever.

By extending materials and supplies under the Lease-Lend Act, America hopes to win Turkey's support. This American scheme of enticement with economic aids is not limited only to Turkey, but to other neutral countries as well.

Special attention must also be given to the recent political developments in Spain. It will be interesting to watch the future developments in Spain, especially after the retirement of Foreign Minister Suner, who had maintained a pro-Axis policy, and the coming into power of militarism. Special attention must also be given to the future relationships of Spain and Portugal, and these two with America and Britain.

Although Spain has maintained relatively friendly attitude toward the Axis, she has not yet committed herself to join the Axis and take up arms against the Allies. This Spanish reluctance can be explained by her geographical and economic positions.

Before the Axis can win these neutral countries on their side, both direct or indirect Anglo-American influences must first of all be eliminated from these countries.

In the Periodicals

The Sunday Mainichi, Vol. 22, No. 48 dated September 27, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Feature articles: Roosevelt Becomes Dictator, Highlights of a Roundtable Conference on Southern Regions, Rice Production of Yamagata Prefecture and Tale of Misako Kawahara.

ARGENTINA'S ATTITUDE AGAINST U.S. DISCUSSED

Country Endeavoring to Become Self-Sufficient

By HACHIRO YOSHIMOTO
(From the Boeki Tosei-kai Kaiho)

It was reported that Argentina, a neutral country figuring prominently among the various Latin American countries, came to show a strong attitude toward the United States, and on July 22 handed a notice of withdrawal to the Pan-American Bloc, giving a shock to all the members of the Bloc, particularly to America, but a contradictory announcement has since been issued from Argentina to the effect that the reported bolting was broadcast by America with a malicious purpose.

It is understood, however, that Argentine Foreign Minister Luis Guinazu made a speech at a secret meeting of the Lower House on July 22 in the course of which he declared that the Government had decided to sever its connection with the Pan-American Bloc, so that the resolutions to be passed at a future council of the Foreign Ministers of the countries forming the Pan-American Bloc would have no binding effect upon Argentina.

Resolution

The Argentine Foreign Minister's declaration follows:

"The Argentine Government, in view of the fact that some of the countries on the American Continent, ignoring the arrangements arrived at the Pan-American Foreign Ministers Council, made a declaration of war on the Axis countries without previously conferring with our Government, hereby declares that it will in no way be curbed by the decision made at the 3rd Pan-American Foreign Ministers Council held at Rio de Janeiro in January this year, as that the American Government, in spite of the fact that it had time enough to confer with the various interested countries on the Continent after the Japanese Navy's attack on Pearl Harbor, had failed to seek their understanding before it took action, which fact adequately justifies our refusal to be bound by the duty of performing the public promise made at the 3rd Pan-American Foreign Ministers Council. The Argentine Government will refuse to convoy the ships of the countries fighting with the Axis Powers as proposed by America, as it will surely involve our country in the war. That our ships' have been torpedoed by German submarines in the past will never affect the friendly relations of our country with Germany, so we will on no account join the group of Countries on the American Continent taking hostile action against the Axis Powers in the future."

America has for the last few months made strenuous efforts to win over Argentina as well as Chile, as they are the only countries maintaining neutrality of all Latin American countries and it is absolutely necessary for her to have them on her side before the 9th Pan-American Conference scheduled to be opened in Colombia toward the end of this year, but America's efforts have only made Argentina's attitude toward her the more unfavorable. That the former Argentine President Ortiz resigned on June 23 and the former Vice-President Castillo assumed the presidency, and on the other hand that American Ambassador in Argentina was recalled, are an indication of the complete failure of America's efforts in question.

Follows Suit

Chile followed suit. President Rios reaffirmed Chile's maintenance of neutrality, in substance, as follows:

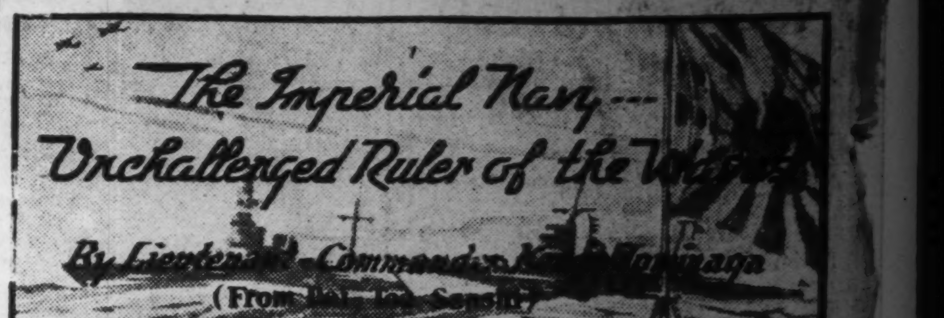
"I have the supreme powers of deciding my country's diplomatic policy. In deciding it I have always made it a practice to consider the matter, keeping the country's interests uppermost in my mind. The decision with which country my country can cooperate most effectively is a matter which rests with the Government alone, taking into account various relative circumstances. I can only assure you now that Argentina will maintain a position worthy of a country on the American Continent."

Active efforts appear to be under way for the formation of a South American self-governing sphere with Argentina as its center, assisted by Chile.

As a step for the establishment of a South American co-prosperity zone, an agreement for bartering wheat and petroleum was concluded between Argentina and Peru recently. On the other hand, Argentina has decided to discontinue her dependence upon the United States altogether and promote her trade with the Central and South American countries as well as Spain. Spain is now conducting negotiations with Argentina for the purchase of one million metric tons of wheat from the latter against her shipment of manufactured goods, machines and iron materials under the barter system, but as shortage of bottoms is in the way of the execution of her plan, she appears to be concentrating on the construction of ships.

America has been playing the

(Continued on Page 5)



The Great Naval Victories in the Java Sea

The reduction of Manila, the capital of the Philippines, on January 2, 1942, was exceedingly timely, for it dealt a fatal blow to the American Navy's Pacific war strategy which was already pigeon-holed by the Pearl Harbor debacle. Manila was the foremost base for exerting American pressure on East Asia. And together with the British bases at Hongkong and Singapore, it formed a strategical triangle directed at Japan. But when Hongkong and Manila fell into our hands, the strategic importance of Singapore Island was not only greatly reduced but the mighty citadel faced the danger of isolation. With the fall of Manila, the entire expanse of the South China Sea came under control of our Imperial Navy and it also contributed toward successful operations in the Pacific. Our shipping menace in the South China Sea was minimized, now that the Anglo-Saxon powers were deprived of their bases from which to conduct high-sea guerrilla warfare with submarines and airplanes.

Any layman can see that the military strategy of the United States Navy was formulated around their two great naval bases, Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands and Manila Bay in the Philippines. It can be assumed that if Pearl Harbor was the front-line base of offensive operations against Japan, Manila Bay would be the base from where the Japanese shipping lanes in the south seas were to be disrupted.

Continue Drive

Our Imperial Armed Forces did not rest on the laurels of victories gained at Pearl Harbor, Hongkong and Manila. Instead, they continued their relentless operations. On January 11, the picked units of our land and marine forces succeeded in making landings on the Dutch East Indies territories at Tarakan in Borneo and at Menado in the Celebes. The aim of our operations in the Dutch East Indies was not to subjugate the innocent natives of the islands, but to crush the Government of the Netherlands East Indies and the Netherlands exiled government which were infused with attitudes extremely hostile to Japan.

The Dutch East Asian Fleet, prior to the War of Greater East Asia, comprised 6 cruisers, 10 destroyers, 15 submarines, 5 mine-layers, 8 mine-sweepers, 7 torpedo boats, 1 coast-guard cutter, 1 gunboat and 4 other small armed vessels totaling 57 warships in all, and possessed about 370 aircraft. Overlooking their own relatively weak naval strength, the Netherlands East Indies government over-estimated the military prowess of the Anglo-Saxon powers and were confident that the combined Allied military strength could ably resist the Japanese war machine. With this in mind it refused to cooperate with our government in any way. Instead, it joined the anti-Japanese camp to form one of the links in the ABCD encirclement chain against our country.

On January 23, our offensive against the Netherlands East Indies was opened with the landing of our troops near Rabual and Kavieng situated on the islands of New Britain and New Ireland respectively. The following day special units of the Japanese Blue-Jackets fought their way into the rich Borneo oil district of Balik Papan and the communications center of Kendari in the Celebes. Under the able support of our naval and air units, troops were also landed at Amboina, a strategic point in the Banda Sea by the end of the month.

Big Blow Dealt

By these swift operations a dagger was pointed directly at the very heart of the Dutch East Indies government. The capture of Rabual and Balik Papan was especially rued by the Allies. Then when the Dutch defenses at Amboina collapsed, the fate of the Dutch East Indies government was almost sealed. Amboina was one of the commercial air termini which linked the Philippines, Borneo, New Guinea, Java, Australia and New Zealand. It also possessed a powerful wireless station and was a naval air base of the Dutch Royal Air Force. Moreover, it was a military base second in importance to Surabaya.

With practically all the strategic areas either captured or constantly subjected to heavy aerial poundings, the vast area spreading over the Macassar, Celebes, Molucca, Flores and Banda Seas now was under the watchful eyes of our Sea and Air Forces. As a consequence, the Japanese pressure was increased and the enemy fleet, which was being deprived of its bases one after another, began to rendezvous in the Java area.

Finally on January 27, off the coast of Endau on the eastern shoreline of Malaya, a skirmish between 2 British destroyers and an equal number of Japanese destroyers took place. In no time, one of the enemy destroyer was sent to the bottom while the other made a narrow escape.

Following this skirmish, a terrific two-day encounter occurred on February 4 and 5, which was later called the Sea Battle off Java. It was a sea-air encounter between the combined naval fleet of the United States and the Netherlands against our Naval Air Units. The uncanny accuracy of our airmen with their aerial torpedoes and high explosives not only sank two Dutch cruisers, one of which was of the Java class and the other of the De Ruyter class, but also inflicted heavy damages on two other Dutch cruisers of the Java and Tromp classes, and on an American A-class cruiser. The losses suffered by the Dutch fleet was a big blow.

Berlin hailed this Sea Battle off Java as a "Third victory for the Japanese Naval Air Units." But the significance of this encounter was that it proved beyond doubt that any effort on the part of the United States to send aid to the Southwest Pacific would be exceedingly hazardous and that the eventual isolation of the Dutch East Indies and Australia would be inevitable.

Two Epic Battles

Three days later, off the coast of Bali, a violent sea-battle in which our Navy again emerged victorious took place. And exactly a week later, February 27, the historic naval combat which continued for a period of three consecutive days marked its opening. It was the Sea Battle Off Surabaya and Batavia in the Java Sea.

As the sun of the southern seas, fully radiating its setting brilliancy, was beginning to disappear behind the distant horizon on that early evening hour of February 27, our large convoy, accompanied by a formidable naval escort, was steaming due south. A few moments later, a mysterious black speck was sighted on the horizon. Gradually two, three, four more tiny specks were noticed, till it numbered 10 in all. "Stand by" signals were immediately flashed by our naval escort vessels for they looked to be like onrushing enemy fleet attempting to intercept our convoy of troops and equipment.

It was the recently reorganized Southwestern Pacific Fleet of the Allies, a combined naval force of American, English, Australian and Dutch warships.

"Enemy squadron sighted. Transports steer away to safer area. Stand by for action," tapped the wireless operator from our naval escort's flagship.

In perfect unison, the transports altered its course and steamed away from the line of the coming clash. Our naval vessels in well-knit battle formation proceeded without hesitation to meet the challenge of the enemy fleet. The warships steamed at full speed, but minutes seemed like hours to our dauntless seamen who were determined to make every shell hit its mark. The fleet maneuvered into a vantage position and the order to open fire was signaled. Within a second the roar of guns reverberated across the high sea The pitched battle was now on in full intensity.

Fleet Closes in

Momentarily, evening descended and darkness began to envelope the sea. But the shrouding darkness did not darken the high spirits of our seamen, for was not night-fighting one of their pet specialties? As a matter of fact, our destroyer and torpedo-boat flotillas were now eager to display their night-fighting abilities against real enemy warships.

Our fleet closed in to discharge its torpedo one after another from its tubes. Almost simultaneously, a series of deafening explosions were heard and two separate massive columns of fire, spaced at several hundred feet from each other, flared up to light up the surroundings brightly. At that moment, a ray of pale-green searchlight was flashed on one of the nearest burning enemy vessel by one of our ships and the spectacle of an enemy warship breaking into two was clearly seen. It was a cruiser. The other burning vessel was also a cruiser which plunged into the dark sea a few moments later.

The enemy kept up his barrage of fire but gradually began to alter his tactics from that of an offensive to one of defense. There was no letup. The command was issued to pursue the fleeing enemy squadron. One remnant Allied vessel after another was spotted and a concentrated shower of shells was hurled at them and direct torpedo hits sent the hapless enemy warships to the bottom. The chase and the exchange of fire continued all night long.

During the night clash the Aus-

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